

MOB LAW RULE.

Lynching Record for 1900 Tabulated.

How It Disproves the Southern Man's Slander of the Negro.

Food for the Nation's Thought.

The lynching record for 1900 is now complete, and it should be made an study by every person who has any interest in the sacredness of human life and the supremacy of the law. The relation is made up by the Chicago Tribune, which for fifteen years has kept a careful record of the lynchings and has disgraced the country, and has published each year's record as soon as it was complete.

The record of 1900 simply tells the story over again—the story of hate and prejudice from which the Negro suffers, and which causes the mob to attempt him from the protection which the constitution gives to all other citizens.

The record disproves the favorite lie of the Southern white man, who declares that the Negro is lynched only because he outrages women. The record shows that last year 117 persons were lynched, and only eighteen were charged with rape. A more sweeping and absolute refutation of a slander could not be made than these silent figures, which, unlike the slanderers of our race, do not lie.

The colored citizens owe to the Chicago Tribune sincere thanks for this record, which it so faithfully keeps, and which is so helpful when the race is assailed. The Conservator rearranges the record, so as to show the lynchings and the crimes charged, and commends the record to all who desire to make an honest study of our national crime.

MURDER.

- Jan. 9—Henry Giveney, Ripley, Tenn.
- Jan. 9—Roger Giveney, Ripley, Tenn.
- March 11—Unknown Negro, Kansas, Neb.
- March 24—Walter Cotton, Emporia,

- Va. March 27—Wm. Edward, Deer Creek, Bridge, Miss.
- April 16—Moses York, near Tunica, Miss.
- April 28—Mindee Chowgee, Marshall, Mo.
- May 4—Marshall Jones, Douglas, Ga.
- May 13—Alexander Whitney, Harlem, Ga.
- May 14—William Willis, Grovetown, Ga.
- May 14—Unknown Negro, Brooksville, Fla.
- May 14—Unknown Negro, Brooksville, Fla.
- May 22—Calvin Hilburn, Pueblo, Col.
- June 10—Unknown Negro, Snead, Fla.
- June 17—Nat Mullins, Earl, Ark.
- June 21—Robert Davis, Mulberry, Fla.
- July 12—John Jennings, Creswell, Ga.
- July 25—Robert Charles, New Orleans, La.
- Sept. 11—Unknown Negro, Forest City, N. C.
- Sept. 11—Thos. J. Amos, Cheneyville, La.
- Sept. 7—Frank Brown, Tunica, Miss.
- Sept. 14—David Moore, Tunica, Miss.
- Sept. 14—William Brown, Tunica, Miss.
- Oct. 9—Wiley Johnson, Baton Rouge, La.
- Oct. 23—Gloster Barnes, near Vicksburg, Miss.
- Nov. 16—Preston Porter, Lyman, Col.
- Dec. 16—Bud Rowland, Rockford, Ind.
- Dec. 16—Thos. Henderson, Rockford, Ind.
- Dec. 19—Unknown Negro, Arcadia, Miss.
- Dec. 20—Lewis, Gulf Port, Miss.
- April 22—John Hughley, Allentown, Fla.
- June 17—S. A. Jenkins, Searcy, Ark.
- Jan. 5—W. W. Watts, Newport News, Va.
- March 4—Geo. Ratliffe, Clyde, N. C.
- March 10—Thos. Clayton, Hernando, Miss.
- March 26—Lewis Harris, Belair, Md.
- April 3—Allen Brooks, Berryville, Ga.
- April 20—John Peters, Tazewell, W. Va.
- May 4—Henry Darley, Liberty, Md.
- May 7—Unknown Negro, Geneva, Ala.
- June 3—Dago Pete, Tutwiler, Miss.
- June 23—Frank Gilmore, Livingston Parish, La.
- July 23—Elijah Clark, Huntsville, Ala.
- July 24—Jack Hillsman, Knoxville, Ga.
- Aug. 13—Jack Betts, Corinth, Miss.
- Aug. 19—Unknown Negro, Arrington, Va.
- Aug. 26—Unknown Negro, S. Pittsburg, Tenn.

- Oct. 19—Frank Hardeman, Wellston, Ga.
- Dec. 8—Daniel Long, Wythe Co., Va.
- Dec. 21—Unknown Negro, Arkadelphia, Ark.
- ATTEMPTED ASSAULT.
- March 18—John Bailey, Marietta, Ga.
- March 18—Charles Humphries, Lee County, Ala.
- April 19—Henry McAfee, Brownsville, Miss.
- May 11—William Lee, Hinton, W. Va.
- May 15—Henry Harris, Lena, La.
- June 9—Simon Adams, near Columbia, Ga.
- June 11—Senny Jefferson, Metcalf, Ga.
- June 27—Jock Thomas, Live Oak, Fla.
- July 6—John Roe, Columbia, Ala.
- Sept. 10—Logan Reams, Duplex, Tenn.
- Sept. 12—Zed Floyd, Wetumpka, Ala.
- Oct. 2—Winfield Thomas, Belectie, Ala.
- Oct. 18—Fratrur Warfield, Elkton, Ky.
- RACE PREJUDICE.
- July 25—Unknown Negro, New Orleans, La.
- Aug. 25—August Thomas, New Orleans, La.
- July 25—Baptist Fleau, New Orleans, La.
- July 25—Louis Taylor, New Orleans, La.
- July 25—Anna Mabry, New Orleans, La.
- July 25—Unknown Negro, New Orleans, La.
- July 25—Silas Jackson, New Orleans, La.
- Oct. 24—James Suer, Liberty Hill, Ga.
- Oct. 24—James Calaway, Liberty Hill, Ga.
- GIVING TESTIMONY.
- March 23—Luis Rice, Ripley, Tenn.
- ATTACKING A WHITE MAN.
- May 1—Henry Ratcliff, Gloucester, Miss.
- May 1—Geo. Gordon, Albin, Miss.
- Sept. 8—Grant Weley, Thomasville, Ga.
- SUSPICION OF MURDER.
- June 10—Askew, Mississippi City, Miss.
- June 10—Reese, Mississippi City, Miss.
- COMPLICITY OF MURDER.
- June 10—John Sanders, Snead, Fla.
- Dec. 17—John Rolla, Booneville, Miss.
- UNKNOWN OFFENSE.
- June 27—Jordan Hines, Moll, Fla.
- June 29—James Barco, Pa.
- NO OFFENSE.
- May 7—Unknown Negro, An, Arson.
- April 5—Unknown Negro, Southton Co., Va.
- Dec. 28—George Faller, Marion, Ga.
- SUSPICION OF ARSON.
- Jan. 11—Rufus Salter, West Spring, S. C.
- AIDING ESCAPE OF MURDERERS.
- Jan. 11—Anderson, Ga.

- July 8—Jefferson, Bayou, La.
- MAKING THREATS.
- March 4—James Crosby, Selo Hatch, Ala.
- June 12—Seth Cobb, Deval's Bluffs, La.
- INFORMER.
- March 22—Geo. Ritter, Canhaft, N. C.
- ROBBING.
- May 26—Unknown Negro, West Point, Ark.
- Oct. 8—Williams, Tiptonville, Tenn.
- BURGLARY.
- Sept. 21—Geo. Bickham, Ponchatoula, La.
- Sept. 21—Nathaniel Bowman, Ponchatoula, La.
- Sept. 21—Chas. Elliott, Ponchatoula, La.
- Sept. 21—Isalah Rollins, Ponchatoula, La.
- ATTEMPT TO MURDER.
- June 12—John Brodie, Lee Co., Ark.
- Nov. 15—Unknown Negro, Jefferson, Texas.
- Nov. 15—Unknown Negro, Jefferson, Texas.
- Nov. 15—Unknown Negro, Jefferson, Texas.
- THREATS TO KILL.
- Feb. 17—Wm. Burts, Basket Mills, S. C.
- ASSAULT.
- May 16—Samuel Hinson, Cushtusha, Miss.
- Oct. 30—Abernathy, Duke, Ala.

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ENQUIRER
CINCINNATI, O.

October 3 1900

DEAF

To His Cries

**Citizens Watched
the Flames**

**As They Ate Into the
Wretch's Flesh.**

**With Iron Chains They
Bound the Negro**

**a Stake; About
Which Were**

**Pine-Knots Ready For the
Awful Execution.**

When the Husband of the

Woman Attacked

**Applied the Torch While
the Doomed Man**

**Shrieked Aloud in Agony —
Savage Midnight Scene
in an Alabama
Town.**

1., October 2.

Floyd, a negro, was

in the little town of

from this place, a half

at this morning. The

was an attempted assault

die Harrington, whose hus-

to the fuel which reduced

body to ashes.

afternoon at 1 o'clock Town-

was a nephew of the negro

he was hanged at Wetumpka

before last for an attempted as-

attempted to assault Mrs. Harring-

Mrs. Harrington was at a cotton

an Eclectic, and about a mile out of

The negro came to the house and

Mrs. Harrington that her husband

sent him to get 20 cents from her.

he told him she had no change. Then

the negro left, but returned in about 10
minutes.

A RESCUER CAME.

The woman's screams were heard by

Bob Nichols, a negro, who was passing

along the road at the time. He ran to

the house in time to see the negro escape.

As soon as Mrs. Harrington was restored

to consciousness Nichols gave the alarm.

The news spread rapidly. All the stores

at Eclectic were instantly closed, the

mineries and sawmills shut down, the

people left their wagons in the road and

THEY BURNED HIM AT MIDNIGHT

their plows in the field and gathered for a pursuit of the negro. The crowd divided, some scouring the woods near the scene of the crime and others going to the penitentiary for bloodhounds. The dogs were not brought to the scene until nearly dark. They were taken to where the negro's tracks disappeared, and an exciting chase ensued. The dogs stopped finally at a tree in front of Odion's store, on the north outskirts of Eclectic. The crowd coming up, soon discovered the negro sitting on a limb. He was brought down at once and taken to the scene of his crime. There he was confronted by his victim, who positively identified him.

SEARCHERS CALLED IN.

Word was sent to the other searching parties that the negro had been found, and about 11 o'clock a crowd of several hundred was in the little village. The negro was taken to the edge of the village and preparations for his death were quickly made. A rope was flung over the limb of a big oak, and a hundred men stood ready to swing him up. Then a halt was called, and the man of death discussed by the mob. A vote was taken, and the balloting showed a majority of the crowd to favor death by the stake. The stake was prepared and the negro bound to it with iron pins. Pine knots were piled about and the flames were started by the

be implicated in the crime, were arrested to-night.

A singular fact is that Mrs. Harrington, who was assaulted yesterday, is a kinswoman of Miss Pearson, who was assaulted on September 3, for which Zeb Floyd was lynched. It is believed the conspiracy is directed against the members of a white family. Three negroes are now in jail in Montgomery and more trouble may arise.

AMERICAN BALTIMORE, MD

July 24 1900

NEGRO LYNCHED IN SIGHT OF HUNDREDS.

Terrible Fate of Elijah Clark, Who Assaulted Little Susan Priest.

Huntsville, Ala., July 23.—Elijah Clark, the negro who yesterday assaulted Susan Priest, a thirteen-year-old girl, was taken from the jail in this city this evening and lynched near the spot where his crime was committed. His body was riddled with bullets. Fulgham defended his prisoner to the last, but a dense smoke, from a combination of tar, feathers and oil, fired by the crazed mob, was too much for him, and he was dragged from the jail and placed under physician's care. William Vining, an employee of the street railway company, who attempted to rush through the crowd and up the jail steps was shot and dangerously wounded. A crowd of one hundred and fifty men, principally employees of the big cotton mills at Dallas, a suburb of this city searched the woods all night for Clark, who was identified at the time he assaulted Miss Priest by her little sister.

No success attended their efforts, and early this morning Sheriff Fulgham started out with a posse, and before nine o'clock had captured Clark on Beaverdam Creek, ten miles from Huntsville. He was soon landed in jail, and by one o'clock the news of the prisoner's capture was heralded to all parts of the city. A mob—composed of mill operatives and men of all callings—was soon formed and marched to the jail, where they stood for a time, apparently waiting for a leader. Sheriff Fulgham, quickly seeing that he had a desperate crowd to combat, wired Governor Johnson the facts in the case. The governor responded to the effect that he had ordered the militia at Birmingham, Montgomery and Decatur to proceed with all haste to the scene. The sheriff then telephoned Judge S. M. Stewart, and asked for an immediate trial of the negro, and the judge replied soon after that he had arranged for a special session of court at three o'clock before Judge H. C. Speake. The mob by this time had assumed alarming proportions, and the sheriff, thinking to quiet the storm, appeared at a window and announced that a special trial had been arranged for the prisoner, and that he would be brought before the court at three o'clock in the afternoon. This was greeted with jeers by the crowd of citi-

zens, and the outer door, a wooden barrier, was soon broken down, and the mob gained entrance to the first floor. Here they encountered the sheriff's wife, who pleaded with them to refrain from violence, and let the law take its course. Sheriff Fulgham, however, on hearing the door being forced, retired with his prisoner to the third floor, where he locked himself in with Clark. A large amount of tar, feathers and oil was secured and piled upon the cement floor of the jail, and a match applied. A suffocating smoke arose, and spread quickly throughout the jail. The sheriff again retreated to the corner farthest from the fire, taking his prisoner with him. More tar and feathers were brought in and ignited. Fulgham was finally dragged from the jail in a semi-conscious condition, and taken to the City Hall, and doctors summoned.

The sheriff's departure was the signal for the mob to proceed to their work, and they quickly took complete possession of the stronghold. Fully an hour was consumed in breaking the lock to the cell in which the culprit was confined, but as soon as this was accomplished two men secured Clark and quickly appeared with him on the front steps of the jail. A plow line was placed around his neck, and guarded by twenty heavy-armed men in fours, he was dragged out of the jail yard. The mob was followed by fully 1,500 people. The doomed man was taken before his victim and positively identified. The identification complete, the wretch collapsed, and had to be taken up and borne on the shoulders of his captors. The rope around Clark's neck was thrown over the limb of an immense tree by Miss Priest's brother. The negro was thrown across the back of a horse and the animal was led out from under him. The body was riddled with bullets.

Just as the work was finished the Decatur militia arrived at Huntsville. Work at the mills in Dallas was suspended for the day.

Jim Brown, colored, was hanged at Ashville, Ala., by deputy sheriffs and Col. E. L. Higdon, Fourth regiment, as Sheriff North is under arrest on a charge of murder for his part in the jail riot a month ago, when he prevented the lynching of Brown.

HERALD NEW YORK July 24 1900 DYNAMITE USED AT A LYNCHING

Mob Throws It Into a Jail and Forces the Surrender of a Negro.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Monday.—Elijah Clary a negro, twenty years old, was lynched at two o'clock this afternoon by an immense mob of citizens of Huntsville and the surrounding country. Clary was about to be removed from the Madison county jail to the court house for a preliminary hearing, when the mob compelled the officers to give him up, took him to the scene of the crime, hanged him and riddled the body with bullets. The lynching was preceded by riot and wild disorder. The mob was first repulsed by the guards and William Vining was shot. After its repulse the mob reformed for a second at-

ack. The mob placed dynamite under the jail and threatened to blow it up if the prisoner was not delivered to them. One stick was thrown into the jail. It exploded, doing considerable damage. Mattie Priest, thirteen years old (white), and her seven-year-old sister yesterday were walking through a field near the base of Chapman Mountain. Clary caught the older girl by the throat, whipped a long knife from his pocket and told her if she screamed he would kill her. The younger sister escaped and gave the alarm. Summoning a posse, the Sheriff went to the scene of the crime with bloodhounds and took up the trail of the negro. The Sheriff and posse chased the culprit all night through mountain fastnesses, and about daylight this morning he was brought to bay by the dogs in a deep ravine and was captured.

NEWS

BIRMINGHAM ALA

July 24 1900

A GREWSOME SIGHT AT CRESSWELL.

Lynched Negro Hung on a Tree Limb

OVER EIGHTEEN HOURS.

John Jennings, Who Murdered Coaler L. Martin, Dealt With in Summary Fashion.

WHITES ARMED, FEARING TROUBLE

There is much excitement at Cresswell, a small settlement in Shelby county, near the Talladega county line, on the Central of Georgia railroad. The excitement has existed over a week. John Jennings, a negro, has been lynched, and while no news could be obtained this morning, it is possible that there have been other negroes either shot or otherwise disposed of.

Cresswell is located thirty-nine miles from Birmingham. There is a siding of the Central of Georgia railroad at that place and a coal chute, at which engines coal. The station is between Vincent and Childersburg, and is very near the line separating Talladega and Shelby counties. L. Martin, a white

man, had been in the coal chute, and he was a coaler of negroes working under him. On last Tuesday, according to the story that has been received here, one of these negroes, John Jennings by name, got into a difficulty with Martin. The difficulty is said to have started a day or two previous. Last Thursday morning at 6 o'clock Jennings is said to have shot Martin in the abdomen, inflicting a wound which resulted in death.

Jennings was captured early this week and was safely carried to Childersburg. However, the mob which had gathered after the capture moved on to Childersburg and there Tuesday night they got possession of the prisoner and started back towards Cresswell. The officials, who were in charge of the negro, are said to have resisted the attack of the delegation from Shelby county, but in vain.

The mob did not wait until they arrived in Shelby county, but about 10 o'clock Tuesday night while near Smith's Gap, something between one and two miles this side of Childersburg, the negro was strung up to a limb beside the railroad track. The mob dispersed quietly, leaving the negro hanging. Train after train passed by the body as it swung from the tree, a ghastly sight for the passengers and train crews. The body was cut down last night after hanging where it was eighteen hours.

The lynching of Jennings by the white people created much excitement. Ugly talk was indulged in by the negroes living in and around Cresswell, and the white people became apprehensive that further trouble would follow. All the rifles in the neighborhood were brightened up and shot and powder gotten out. A runner was sent yesterday to Vincent to get rifles and a gentleman telegraphed to at that point this morning stated that a half wagon load of rifles, shotguns and ammunition had been carried away from the place yesterday afternoon, more ser-

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Alabama.

Trouble being expected around Cresswell.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

The following message was received this morning from Vincent:

Vincent, Ala., July 12, 1900.

The negro, John Jennings, who shot and killed L. Martin, the dealer for the Central of Georgia railroad, at Cresswell, was strung up at Smith's Gap by a mob Tuesday night. His body was left hanging by the railroad for eighteen hours. He was "much dead" and his body would still be hanging there if county officials had not cut it down. A wagon load of guns, rifles and ammunition was carried from here yesterday as it was reported that there was about to be trouble between whites and negroes around Cresswell. Negroes in that locality have been doing considerable talking since the arrest and hanging of Jennings. This morning nothing has been heard whether there was trouble or not last night. Cresswell is without a telegraph station and so far no runner has been here.

The men who were here yesterday stated that in all probability there would be some dead negroes around Cresswell if the talk that was being indulged in was continued.

NEGRO MURDERER LYNCHED BY MOB OF PUEBLO CITIZENS

May 29 1900

Pueblo, May 23.—Calvin Kimblern paid the penalty of his brutal murders last night by death inflicted upon him by people of Pueblo, administering that vengeance which the law no longer imposes upon murderers in Colorado.

Kimblern died by lynching, deliberately planned and only nominally resisted by the officers of the law and no attempt is, of course, being made here to punish the lynchers. It would be a difficult job to apprehend the final disposers of Kimblern's life among the thousands who watched the proceedings, gave incentive to it, participated in it and hung him.

It was a very weird affair, repulsive in its brutality, and yet there was much justification. The revolting crime Kimblern had committed was the killing of Sunday by him of Ethel Strauss and Jessie M. Skoggs, young girls, and the wounding of his wife at the Fries O'phans' home. The crime was most uncalculated for and was made especially repelling by the violence that the burly negro had perpetrated on the persons of the girls.

As known, he was arrested in Denver yesterday noon and on the moment that this news was received in this city the purpose to lynch him the moment on his arrival in this city, was born and spontaneously agreed to. The wish was for instant vengeance and the fear was that the police would disappoint this desire by keeping the negro murderer out of Pueblo until the general wrath was abated or that he might be smuggled into Pueblo and concealed, protected against any mob.

But assurances were given by the police that Kimblern would be brought from Denver, though nothing open was said. An air of mystery was allowed to permeate the movements of the police.

But an immense concourse of people assembled at the possible landing places of the murderer and lest he should be removed from the train by officers, the mob's leaders sent men far ahead to prevent such action. Bulletins of Kimblern's progress were reported, a first message from Littleton telling that the murderer was on the Rio Grande train that left Denver at 2:30 o'clock. It was reported that the Rio Grande officials had given order that all trains be rushed by the Eighth street station and the mob blocked the track with ties, making a pile twelve feet high. The road officials thereupon gave assurances that all trains should stop at the station and these assurances were lived up to. Lest by chance Kimblern should be smuggled in to Pueblo on some earlier train, all these were thoroughly searched, even the freight trains.

As the train pulled into the Eighth street depot, Kimblern was pushed out of the front end of the smoking car and into the hands of the mob. A noose, one of many which had been prepared for him, was cast about his neck. A howling crowd at once seized it. Frantic with the desire for bloodshed, they ran first toward the east of the station to some soft willows, no one of them strong enough to support the weight of a man.

Kimblern made only the slightest attempt at resistance. The heavy steel manacles bound his wrist. He was dragged face downward over the track through the cracking brush. Some members of the crowd suggested that he be burned; perhaps because there was not a sufficient supply of fuel this suggestion was not carried out.

"Come up town with him. Hang him up town," yelled a thousand voices.

There were fights among the crowd for the honor of dragging. A hundred hands seized the rope, and yelling and cheering as though at a festival, they started again across the track. The negro's head and face were smashed horribly against the rails as he was dragged ruthlessly along. Across the Eighth street platform he was dragged, smashing among the pillars. Then the mob started up the roughly rutted gravel of Eighth street. His head and hands dragged in the sand.

Kimblern was apparently dead from the moment the noose struck his neck. Two blocks from the depot, at the corner of Santa Fe, the crowd capied a tall, white painted telegraph pole. It had evidently been agreed upon before a place for the display of the body.

The negro was dragged to the several young men climbed up.

The rope was too short, reaching only to the crossbar. Other young fellows swarmed up carrying more rope. The ropes were hastily tied together in tangled knots and the crowd below, grasping the rope, pulled frantically. The body rose slightly from the ground, then one of the bungled knots gave way and it fell again. Again the rope was cast over and again it broke. The third attempt was successful. The negro was suspended with his feet about four feet from the ground.

The pole from which he dangled was by this time lined with men and boys. The trees beyond were filled. A howl arose from the crowd for them to clear the way so that the body might be riddled with bullets. The evident danger of such a proceeding appealed to the cooler heads in the crowd and cries of "don't shoot" and "no shooting" were heard. They then cut the rope and dragged the corpse about half a block south, where

Colorado.

They stripped him to the waist and a man who claimed to be a doctor said that he was not dead, that his heart was still beating.

The crowd, however, if they did believe, did nothing to stop the heart. They took the clothes from him, tied a cloth around his naked loins, then they hooked the manacles into one of the spikes on the side of the pole where the body hung, head thrown back. Apparently in the melee which followed the capture from the train someone, moved either by mercy or impelled by the desire to add a personal atrocity to the tragedy, struck the negro a blow on the side of the head with a sledge hammer, inflicting a wound which must have caused instant unconsciousness.

Such is the awful tale of the night, the fearful affair not ceasing before sunrise. Kimblern died at 1:33 o'clock. The train had pulled in at 1:18 o'clock.

On the train Kimblern had slept at times like a child. He was watched in particular by Sheriff Beaman, who had him remanded. The sheriff said it was a bad thing to take a man to Pueblo to be hanged, but said he was helpless.

No attempt was made to conceal the prisoner on the train. The murderer was shoved into the train to the front of the smoking car. Kimblern at no time showed traces of fear, but he was aware of the fate that threatened him, for passengers who crowded the car whispered it to him. Sheriff Beaman read a letter from Kimblern which he had discovered. The letter was dated May 8, and addressed to Mrs. Sarah Kimblern, Carnegie, Pa. It is as follows:

"My Own Dearest Mother—I take the pleasure in writing you a few lines to let you know I have come to the end at last. Mother, you know my dear old father died when I was in war in the Philippines, and you wrote and told me about it. That was the saddest day of my whole life when I read that letter, and I haven't been right since. I loved my father and the woman I married better than my own life. You know I told you in my letter I found one that I loved, and if I had not loved her I would not have married her. I have turned good women away, for I did not love anyone on earth as I loved her, and I tried to get along with her, but she was young and would listen to what other people would say. God is my judge, and he knows I am telling the truth.

"I never told her a lie in my life and now she has listened to a lie that was told in me by a white girl that is staying where I work and also another one I used to play with so much. She got jealous and wrote me a letter this morning telling me of some things I had done and she knew I would not do anything wrong except play with any of them. I hope you will not grieve after me when I am gone, for you know I am a full-blooded Kimblern and won't take anything of no one on God's green earth if it is wrongdoings. You know I never liked my brother after he tried to beat me on account of his wife's talk, and tried to kill him for it, but could not do as I wanted. So good-bye, mother and sisters. I will follow my dear father soon. From your son, CALVIN KIMBLERN.

"I will drink a pint of whiskey to strengthen my nerve. My nerve is weak thinking about you who I love so well."

In the corner of the last page is a crude drawing of a revolver, with bullets issuing from the barrel, with the legend: "Death and destruction to the world."

Kimblern made no protest at any time. He showed that he even welcomed death. In fact, it may be said that he committed

suicide by having himself lynched. It was suggested that he was proud of it.

It was laid on the ground while the crowd clamored loudly for a fire in order that the body might be burned.

Mayor West, in the center of the crowd, called in vain for order. After some time he was able to commence an exhortation in which he asked the crowd to do nothing further with the corpse. Little attention was paid to him. Several speeches were made, among which was one to the effect that the body should be taken to the jail and thrown in, thereby effecting a capture—something which, the speaker said, the police had never done. He was cheered by the crowd and the mob seemed to have the best of it.

The rough treatment of the mob had almost torn one side of Kimblern's face from his skull. The noose had cut deeply into the neck and blood splashed his shirt and showed upon the blue coat of the service which he had dishonored. The most horrible feature of the tragedy was the unholy glee of the mob. It did not seem to be a crowd of American citizens seeking to enforce a proper vengeance which the law could not satisfy, but was instead a crowd of shrieking savages rejoicing in the fact that restraint for the nonce was removed from their brutal instincts.

Long after the more respectable element in the crowd had gone home or stood upon the outskirts, boys and young men danced about the remains, thrusting senseless indignities upon it and insisting again and again that he was not yet dead.

DENVER IS INDIGNANT.

BURNING OF NEGRO THE CAUSE.

Press Pilloried by the Pulpit for Fomenting the Public to the Lawless Act—Plain Talk at Mass Meeting—Thomas Hiswed.

Special to The Chicago Record.

Denver, Col., Nov. 13.—The indignation of the people of Denver over the burning of the negro Potter was expressed to-day in the most emphatic manner. The slogan to the state was the theme in every pulpit in the city. Regret and denunciation were expressed by all, and almost without exception the speakers placed upon the press the responsibility for exciting the people to a frenzy. From the time the murder was committed the papers were filled with details of the crime, treated in the most sensational manner. There was little talk of lynching, even at Limon, until the papers had manufactured the sentiment. To-day the resentment of the greater part of the community against the press found expression in the pulpits and at a great mass meeting held in the afternoon in the First Baptist church. Fully two thousand people were packed in the building and many could not gain admittance.

Leading Men Among the Speakers.

Among those on the platform were Gov. Charles S. Thomas, Mayor Henry V. Johnson, Joel F. Vaile, President W. F. Slocum of Colorado college and a large number of Denver's clergymen. C. M. Hobbs, president of the city Y. M. C. A., opened the meeting. In his opening remarks he voiced the feeling of those present by saying:

"The crime that was committed on a quiet country road not far from Denver ten days ago wrought

this community to a pitch of excitement and indignation to which it was never wrought before. But a second crime has been committed that has tarnished the fair name of the state as never before. For the first time I feel that I would don sackcloth and ashes and move before the city's gaze."

Gov. Thomas was the next speaker. A chorus of hisses greeted his remarks.

He said: "I do not believe that any citizen can well say that the execution of a negro is a just punishment. It is a disgrace to the state and a blot upon the name of the offenders."

He then stated that every legal effort should be made to prevent the recurrence of such a crime and to bring the offenders to the Lincoln of the offenders.

He then stated that every legal effort should be made to prevent the recurrence of such a crime and to bring the offenders to the Lincoln of the offenders.

The reference to Sheriff Freeman was greeted with hearty applause. Rabbi W. S. Freedman said:

"The same passions that worked destruction to the child at Limon threw a match into the fire and lighted the same passions that worked the same."

Joel F. Vaile sharply criticized Mayor Johnson, who made a bitter reply. Governor, mayor and sheriff all seemed to be held partly responsible by those present.

NEGRU CHURCHES ENTER PROTEST.

Pastors Denounce the Colorado Crime—Resolutions Adopted.

The Colorado lynching was the topic generally discussed by the colored preachers yesterday. In most instances resolutions condemning the act were adopted. At Bethel church, 30th and Dearborn streets, the Rev. Abraham L. Murray later stressed on the ultimate triumph of the spirit of peace, and advised his congregation to condemn vice, brutality and lawlessness. The resolutions referred to the fourteenth amendment to the constitution and closed with an appeal to Almighty God, the Christian church everywhere, to the humanitarians and the people of our land to give to the poor negro a modicum of justice."

Quinn chapel the Rev. P. A. Hubert, financial agent of Wilberforce university, said:

"Another negro has been sacrificed on the altar of inhumanity and race prejudice. But in the final summing up the negro's loyalty to the flag and his ever-present willingness to give his life that the country might live lift him high above the stigma of the crimes of the 18-year-old degenerate, Preston Porter."

The resolutions adopted held the governor of Colorado responsible for the lynching. The Rev. J. F. Thomas, at the Olivet Baptist church, said:

"We must pray to God for strength. We must pray to Him for the strength that will teach us how to die for the right. The upholding of crime has no place in our religion. The crime of Preston Porter was one of awful character, but it was not so horrible that an American state and its highest officials should condone and abet the crime of lynching."

Resolutions were adopted at the Institutional church and a sermon preached by the Rev. R. C. Ransom. At other colored churches similar sermons were delivered.

During the day the local committee of the Afro-American council adopted the following resolutions:

"Whereas, The citizens of Colorado, after five days' deliberation, burned a 16-year-old boy with indescribable torture; and, Whereas, The victim, a manacled prisoner in the custody of the law, was delivered by the sheriff into the hands of the mob, and was the

and there burned to death in the knowledge of the world, with the consent of the governor of the state; he is resolved, that we, citizens of the United States, respectfully call to the attention of the president this awful crime committed by the citizens, the sheriff and the governor of Colorado against the citizenship of the United States.

Resolved, That we ask the president, in his next message to congress, to call attention to the fact that during the last ten years nearly 2,000 citizens have been put to death by mobs, and that of the number so lynched, fifteen were burned alive with unspeakable barbarity, and we urge the president to recommend to congress legislation which shall secure to every person accused of crime a trial by jury, and shall hold criminally liable all persons who constitute mobs to torture, hang and burn citizens of the United States.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the president of the United States and that the Afro-American council be requested to support this memorial by appropriate action."

PREACHES ON COLORADO LYNCHING.

The Rev. R. A. White Makes a Protest Against Mob Law.

The burning of a negro at the stake near Denver Friday furnished the Rev. R. A. White of the Stewart Avenue Universalist church, 65th street and Stewart avenue with material for a sermon on "Fatalism and Moral Obligation" yesterday. He said: "The crime for which the Colorado men burned a negro at the stake was the most terrible crime. This man deserved punishment to the utmost extent of the law. But has Colorado a criminal law? Do the people of Colorado trust their courts, their lawyers, the judges on the bench, the jury in the box, that they much prefer justice into their own hands? Or does the mob indicate a return of a portion of the barbarism of the untamed savage people to the barbarism of the untamed savage? Let the best sentiment of America cry out in no uncertain tones against this carnival of lynching and burning by irresponsible mobs. Such things are a shame to America."

DENVER, CO

May 24 1900

THE LYNCHING AT PUEBLO

Viewed in any possible way, the lynching at Pueblo Tuesday night, with the shocking double murder of two helpless orphan girls, aged 11 and 13, by the subject of the people's vengeance, on the previous Sunday morning, is a terrible affair which will not soon be forgotten by the peaceful and law-abiding community in which it occurred or by the state of Colorado.

Pueblo is as orderly a city as can be found in the West and only the greatest possible provocation would prompt any considerable number of its inhabitants to take the law into their own hands. In this case great provocation certainly existed. For wilful and deliberate fiendishness it would be hard to find a match for the double crime committed by Kimblern, and there was not a shadow of doubt as to his identity or his guilt, for he confessed both repeatedly to the officers and reporters after his arrest in this city.

Viewed from the standpoint of natural justice his execution at the hands of a mob of enraged citizens was substituted for the punishment his offense deserved under a proper criminal code.

It is possible, and even probable, that if the people of Pueblo had reason to believe that the state would inflict the penalty of capital punishment in his case, no lynching would have occurred, for no right-thinking community desires to have its good name hurt by exhibitions of mob violence; but, unfortunately, the law providing capital punishment for wilful murder was repealed a little more than three years ago, and that unwise repeal bill was signed by a distinguished citizen of Pueblo, Gov. Alva Adams, in spite of the earnest protests of

The Republican and hundreds of the best citizens of the state.

Undoubtedly the feeling that the double murderer would at worst only get a penitentiary sentence, which

might be mitigated or annulled at any time by some weak governor, had a great deal to do with the lynching which followed so promptly upon the return of the prisoner to the scene of his crime.

It will be claimed by some that the officers of the law should not have taken him back to Pueblo so soon, and that they should have made more show of resistance when their authority was disputed by the mob; but these are matters of discretion more easily criticised afterward than wisely decided at the time.

Knowing what we do of the frenzied state of public feeling at Pueblo when the details of Kimblern's awful crime were made public we are confident that he could not have been taken to the jail of that county alive at any time, and hence resistance on the part of his guards would have been wholly futile.

But it is most deplorable not alone that the act of a mob should have harmed the good name of a most laudable community, but that public sentiment in so far condemns the machinery of justice provided by law for the punishment of the most serious crimes, as to excuse and partly justify a resort to lynching in extreme cases like the one under consideration.

We believe it will be the pleasure as well as the duty of our next legislature to restore the penalty of capital punishment to our criminal code. This may not prevent mob violence for all future time, but it will have a tendency to lessen the frequency of its occurrence, and will strengthen the influence of conservative people in times of excitement.

REPORT THAT WAGONER HAS BEEN CAPTURED

No Inquest Held Over the Body of Reynolds, Who Was Lynched by Determined Men in Canon City After His Capture.

Body Was Cut Down Today by the Warden and Will Be Buried in the Penitentiary Yard--Reports That Wagoner Has Been Taken.

Canon City, Colo., Jan. 27.—(Special.)—As the day grows to a close the opinion that Wagoner has been captured grows more universal. It is street talk that he

at Beaver creek and the pursuers are on his trail.

Close on the Trail.

Pueblo, Jan. 27.—(Special.)—Sheriff Beaman and several deputies left with the two large bloodhounds last night at 11 o'clock to assist in the capture of Wagoner, who is the only one of the four convicts who escaped from the Canon City penitentiary last Monday night, still at large.

The sheriff and his posse went to Swallows, where Wagoner was seen leaving the freight train which he boarded at Florence after the capture of his companion, Reynolds, early in the night. He is believed to be in hiding between Swallows and this place. Shortly before noon two reports were received that the sheriff and the hounds were on the trail, and two more deputies left immediately. Another report came in that the pursuers had separated and were scouring the country in the vicinity of Swallows, but had not yet gotten any clew as to the direction taken by Wagoner when he left the box car.

Rumors of Wagoner's Capture.

Florence, Colo., Jan. 27.—(Special.)—Searching parties are out in all directions, hoping to come up with Wagoner, but up to noon no definite news has been received from them. Wild rumors are circulated as to his capture, but none have yet been confirmed.

NO INQUEST OVER REYNOLDS' REMAINS

Canon City, Colo., Jan. 27.—(Special.)—A

great sensation was created here last night when a frenzied mob of probably 500 men overpowered the armed guard and secured Thomas Reynolds, whom they lynched at the nearest telegraph pole.

Reynolds was one of the four escaped convicts who murdered Captain Rooney at the penitentiary last Monday night. When the men gained their liberty they divided, the two boys, Wallace and Woode proceeding in one direction, and who have since been captured and are now back in their cells, and Reynolds and Wagoner going in another direction. The two men believing they could elude the officers very easily at Florence proceeded thither, where they intended to board a train for Pueblo. Their purpose did not work, however, and Reynolds was easily taken in charge, but Wagoner got away.

Word was received in the city immediately after his capture was effected, and the citizens lost no time in making arrangements to prevent Reynolds from reaching the penitentiary alive. When taken in custody Reynolds was given over to Deputy

who created the greatest educational and industrial institution for his race at Tuskegee, Ala. In the course of his lecture the speaker illustrated his ideas with frequent comparisons. He said, in part:

What He First Remembers.

I was born on a plantation somewhere in the state of Virginia, about the year 1858 or 1859. I have never been able to learn the exact date of my birth and have finally concluded to accept the fact that I was born somewhere and at some time. My first recollection is of the day my mother took me to the master's house—we called it the big house—and a man about whom all the slaves were assembled read a paper, after which my mother stooped down and whispered to me that we were free. Then I went to West Virginia with my mother, where I worked in the coal mines to support her. One day I heard of the Hampton institute, where negro boys were given an opportunity to gain an education, and right then determined to go. I worked harder and longer hours to earn money to leave my mother enough to live on, until finally one day I set out on foot without a cent in my pocket to reach the Hampton school. After many days I reached Richmond, footsore and hungry. I found a captain of a steamer who gave me work for a few days, and at night I slept under a sidewalk. Then I went on, and when I reached Hampton had but 15 cents. As I look back now it is no wonder the teacher hesitated to admit me, but begging, pleading and beseeching work for me, and I was told to sweep the restation room. I swept that room three times and then dusted it four times. The teacher went around with a white handkerchief in hand and touched the woodwork here and there and the furniture, but not a speck of dirt did she find. That was my examination, and the best I ever took.

Feature of the Negro Problem.

There is no one question which has arisen during the last thirty-five years which has been so constantly undulating the nation of the negro civilization. During the years many suggestions as to the solution of the negro problem have been put forth, but one by one they have fallen to the ground. Let me speak of some of these suggestions. A few years ago we learned that 600 negroes had taken ship and departed for Liberia. The news that the negro problem had been solved was telegraphed all over the world the next morning. But the people who read the dispatch forgot that the very same morning, before breakfast, in the black belt of the South more than 600 negro babies were born. I have a friend who believes that some of the immense areas of vacant land in the West should be set apart for the negro. I suggested to him that there were some objections to his scheme. In the first place it would be necessary to build a high wall about the place in order to keep the negro in. Again they would have to build an

is being held out by the officers, who are awaiting a chance to slip him into the pen. It is believed that if he is in custody he will be brought in tonight on a switch engine and the citizens are ready to greet him.

It is just reported that Wagoner was seen

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other wall—and I believe a much higher one—in order to keep the white man out. For wherever the negro goes you will always find the white man following him, ready to supply him with what he wishes to buy. Another friend suggested that the race was being absorbed by other races so fast that the problem would soon be solved. Again I suggest that there is a little difficulty in the way. For as long as a man has one part negro blood in his veins he is a negro. That one part of negro blood entirely offsets the ninety-nine parts of pure Anglo-Saxon blood. For that reason I contend that we are a stronger race than the white people. For where it takes 100 parts of white blood to be a white man, only one part is necessary to make a man a negro. Once when Frederick Douglass was speaking a man in the hall said to his companion: "And did ye think a nigger could spake like that?" "He's no nigger, he's only half nigger." "Well, thin, if a half nigger can talk like that, what can a whole one do?"

There is only one way in which to solve the problem, and that is God's way. Treat the negro as a man, both in the North and in the South.

Didn't Come Here Willingly.

The negro race is the only race which was ever brought here against its will. The original Americans objected strenuously to the white men who first landed there in 1492. But the negro was sent for. Therefore, as long as they took so much trouble to get us here, I think that it would be very gracious of us not to stay.

Some of you who understand the evils of slavery will agree with me when I say that the negro brought almost as much benefit to this country as he has cost. Chorus, "Hail to the Chief" (from "Redemption"). Gounod. Offertoire, Communion in E. Batiste. Contralto solo, "The Children's Home". Cowen.

Mrs. W. J. Whiteman. Postlude, Third movement from sonata No. 14. Rheinberger. EVENING.

Organ voluntary, andantino and finale. Chorus, "Sing Alleluiah Forth". Buck. Offertoire, "Invocation". Capocia. Chorus, "The Lord Is My Shepherd". Barnby.

Solo by Miss Christensen. Postlude, allegro moderato. Volkmar. Frederick Schweikher, organist; Wilberforce Whiteman, director.

Music at St. Paul's English Lutheran church, corner Twenty-second and California:

MORNING.

Organ selection, andante. Lybach. "Jesus King of Glory," No. 127. Haydn. Responses and gloria patri. Layriz. Anthem, "Te Deum". Woodward. "Jesus, the Very Thought of Thee," No. 113. Luther O. Emerson. "The Children of the City". Adama. Soprano solo by Miss Emma Probst. Offertoire, "Angels Ever Bright and Fair". Handel.

Mr. Hukill. "With Joy We Meditate the Grace". Warren. Postlude, cornet solo with organ accompaniment.

EVENING.

"Songs of Thankfulness and Praise". Dykes. Responsive service. "Jesus, My Lord, My God," No. 155.

Walton. Anthem, "The Radiant Morn". Woodward. Offertoire, "The Shadows of the Evening Hour". Rathbun. Solo by Miss Bessie Zint.

"Crown Him With Many Crowns". Elvey. Nunc dimittis (Arisian). Postlude, "Wedding March". Mendelssohn. Thomas Waters, organist.

Music at the Central Presbyterian church tomorrow:

MORNING.

Organ,relude, andante in C. Silas. Te deum, B minor. Dudley Buck. Offertoire, dust from "Elijah." What Have I To Do With Thee". Mendelssohn. Mrs. Gale and Adam Owen. Anthem, "How Long, O, Lord, Wilt Thou Forget Me". Pfeiffer. Organ postlude, finale to second sonata. Mendelssohn. Mrs. Kate Norcross Gale, soprano; Mrs. J. A. Robinson, alto; Harry D. Martin, tenor; Adams Owen, basso. Will Taber, organist and director.

Will Taber, the organist, will give his thirty-third free organ recital tomorrow afternoon in the Central Presbyterian church at 4:15, assisted by Adams Owen, basso, in the following program:

Pilgrim's chorus from "Tannhauser". Wagner. Romanza in D. H. W. Parker. Recitative and aria, "Rolling and Foaming Billows" from "Creation". Haydn. Adams Owen. Overture, "Semiramide" (by request). Rossini. Grand selection from "Faust". Gounod. Andante from violin concerto, opus 64. Mendelssohn. Song, "Thou'rt Passing Hence". Sir Arthur Sullivan. Adams Owen. "Liebeslied". Hensel.

Program at St. Mark's, fourth Sunday after the Epiphany:

MORNING. Hymns Nos. 65, 329, 68, 255, 327. EVENING.

Grand musical service, at which will be given for the first time "The Marriage of Cana," a new sacred cantata, words selected and arranged by Rev. Ernest F. Smith, music composed by Dingley Brown. Overture, piano and organ, "Song of Solomon," 1, 5, S. John 2. Chorus, "Awake, O, North Wind". Soprano solo, "Set Me as a Seal". Chorus, "For Love Is Strong as Death". Recitation, "And the Third Day There Was a Marriage".

Aria, "How Welcome Was the Call". Hymn Chorus, "At the Beginning God Made Them". Genesis. Aria, tenor, "I Am Come Into My Garden". E. Song. Aria, soprano, "I Sat Down". Quartet, "Blessed Are All They That Fear the Lord". Ps. Chorus, "Wisdom Saith". Song S. Recitation, "And When They Wanted Wine". Chorus, "The Wedding Guests Are Met". Duet, "His Gracious Power Divine". Hymn Solo, bass, "When the Ruler of the Feast". Aria, contralto, "My God Shall Supply".

Colorado
REPUBLICAN.

Jan. 1900

RED-HANDED CONVICT

PROMPTLY LYNCHED BY

FRENZIED MOB AT CANON

THOMAS REYNOLDS IS CAPTURED AT FLORENCE, AND TWO HOURS LATER FALLS INTO THE HANDS OF WAITING MEN, WHO HANG HIM AT THE PENITENTIARY GATES.

Futile Efforts of His Guards to Evade the Vigilance of the Mob, Which Acted With the Celerity and Certainty of Thoroughly Drilled Troops—Reynolds, With a Wonderful Display of Nerve, Asks for a Cigarette Instead of Embracing an Opportunity to Make a Statement—Wagoner Was With Him in Florence, and Is Now Being Hotly Pursued by Men and Bloodhounds.

Disdaining the law's mandate and ignoring the remonstrances of officers, an angry mob last night lynched Thomas Reynolds, one of the four convicts who murdered Captain Rooney and escaped from the penitentiary last Tuesday night.

Reynolds was captured at Florence early in the evening, and with an armed guard was once sent to Canon City by team, arriving there about 11 o'clock. The officers made a detour, crossing the river below town and attempting to enter from the south and rush their prisoner to the penitentiary, but they were foiled. The details show how well the enraged lynchers had planned.

The excitement prevailing among the people at Canon City was considerably intensified at about 1:30 o'clock (this Saturday) morning when shots were heard in the vicinity of the penitentiary, followed immediately by the loud peals of the fire alarm bell. People rushed out of their houses and large crowds soon assembled near the prison. All effort to learn the cause for the shooting, however, was without avail. Four shots were fired, probably by some person who wished to cause a sensation. The people at the fire station, hearing the shooting, rang the big bell to give the alarm. The citizens are wrought up to a high pitch of excitement by the scenes of the past few hours and there are still probably 500 men in the streets. A guard is keeping close watch of the suspended body of Reynolds.

CANON CITY, Colo., Jan. 26.—(Special.)—Thomas Reynolds, one of the escaped convicts, was captured at Florence early this evening and the intelligence reached here almost immediately by telegraph and telephone. In an incredibly short space of time several hundred assembled and matured plans to prevent Reynolds from reaching the prison alive.

Half an hour after the capture of Reynolds was made known here every road leading to the city was guarded by armed

and determined men, the bridges over the river being in charge of large posses. Acting under the advice of Warden Hoyt the officers in charge of Reynolds took a roundabout course from Florence and approached the city from the south, crossing the river by the First street bridge, the intention being to make a flying dash to the penitentiary through the south gate.

DARK FORMS SURROUND

OFFICERS AND PRISONER

When the center of the city was reached dark forms rushed from the shadows at either end, closing in on the guard so noiselessly and suddenly that resistance was impossible. Securely bound, Reynolds was dragged to the ground and a rope quickly adjusted around his neck. His feet were then released and he was led to the nearest telephone pole. The other end was thrown over the cross arm.

Catching it quickly, fully 100 men ran away with it and Reynolds' form shot into the air. It was immediately lowered and an opportunity given the doomed man to make a statement. He refused, asking for a cigarette, instead.

Without granting the request, the rope tightened again, and the remains were left suspended between heaven and earth. The nerve of the man was remarkable. He showed the white feather only once, and that was while he was being bound at Florence. He then requested the guard to put a bullet through him before turning him over to the citizens of this place.

AS WAS THE COOLEST

MAN IN THE CROWD

While the rope was being carried to the cross arm of the telephone pole he stood with his back to the pole, quietly facing his executioners. He seemed entirely indifferent to his fate and with a dogged stolidism refused to make any plea for mercy. Some little time was lost in getting the rope over the cross arm of the telephone pole, owing perhaps to the nervousness of those who had the work in charge, and a high pitch of excitement

by all save the man over it was aroused. as the town clock struck the 11 Reynolds was swung into the While dangling at the end of the rope, some one in the crowd asked him if he would be good now. His only reply was to kick out one foot. Death came from strangulation and his neck was not broken.

It was part of the arrangements to hang the body of Reynolds where it would be in plain view of the penitentiary and an awful warning to the other inmates of that institution to not try a similar escape.

CONVICTS WILL BEHOLD

THEIR DEAD COMRADE

When daylight comes to-morrow morning and the convicts look out of their windows, the body of Reynolds dangling at the end of a stout rope will be plainly seen. To this end a guard remains near it to-night, lest someone might try to cut it down.

A clever piece of strategy was employed to throw the prison officers off their guard. It had been reported that Reynolds was to be brought from Florence by a special train, and as many of the penitentiary guards as could be spared were at the depot to receive him and conduct him safely to the prison. The first intimation that Warden Hoyt had of the arrival of Reynolds and the fact that he was in the hands of a mob was when the great cry went up at the First street bridge. The warden, however, was powerless to prevent the lynching.

The people who composed the crowd, numbering perhaps 400 or 500, were determined, but orderly. No firing of guns was indulged in. They had made up their minds that an example should be made



Thomas Reynolds.

Escaped convict who was lynched at Canon City last night.

of Reynolds for the benefit of the other convicts and the general good of the community.

EUGENE WITHERILL'S

LYNCHING RECALLED

The lynching here will recall to those who have lived in the state for some time the case of Eugene Witherill, who was lynched in Canon City, under somewhat similar conditions, about 12 years ago.

Gene Witherill was first sentenced to the penitentiary in 1871 for murdering R. S. Morrison, a sheep herder in Douglas county. One Wight, convicted as Witherill's accomplice, escaped from the penitentiary and was never recaptured. Witherill remained in jail until in 1886 the Leg-

islature gave convicts the same allowance for good time as other prisoners. The estimate was based on calculations made by the insurance companies as to the length of life. One year after this law was passed Witherill was liberated, after having served 15 years.

For years every effort had been made to get Witherill out of the penitentiary. Influential men sought his pardon and tried every remedy in law without avail. Finally Judge R. S. Morrison, now living in Denver, but at that time living in Clear Creek county, secured a seat in the Legislature, for the sole purpose, it is said, of securing Witherill's freedom through the bill, which he introduced.

Witherill's long stay in jail did not reform him. In six weeks after his release no less than three murders were charged to him. In Saguache county he murdered two miners, stealing their horses and provisions. Soon afterward he reappeared in Canon City, and under pretext that he had a mining property which he wished to develop, he hired a man with a team to take him into the country. When six miles away from Canon City Witherill killed the teamster with an ax, threw his body into a gully by the roadside, then took the team and drove to Denver, where he was arrested, on Nov. 1, 1888.

Excitement ran high in Canon City at this time and threats were made that Witherill was brought back he would be lynched. In order that the people might be given time to cool off, Witherill was held in the city jail at Denver for six weeks. On the night of Dec. 2, 1888, he was quietly taken out and put on a train for Canon City, it being thought that the excitement had sufficiently subsided.

But the people of Canon City had not forgotten Witherill's crimes, and, learning that he was to be brought back, planned to lynch him as soon as he arrived. Morgan L. Griffith, who was at that time sheriff of Fremont county, heard of the plans, and when he reached Palmer Lake with his prisoner, he halted and did not go on to Canon City until the following night. Griffith was killed a few months ago by being thrown from the window of a Larimer street lodging house in Denver.

On the following night an effort was made to get Witherill into the jail secretly, but the people soon became aware that he was in the city, broke into the jail and carried him out. As he was awaiting trial he had not been confined in the penitentiary. The mob broke into a steel cage, in which Witherill was confined, shot him three or four times and then dragged him out and hanged him to a street lamp which stood almost directly in front of the penitentiary gates.

The case to-night is almost an exact counterpart.

FLORENCE, Colo., Jan. 27.

(Special.)—Sergeant Budd of the penitentiary, accompanied by a squad of deputies, arrived here at 12:30, having scoured the adjacent country on horseback for Wagoner.

After stopping long enough to feed the animals and get supper the posse will again take up the search.

It has just been learned that the sheriff of Pueblo county, accompanied by about ten deputies and the two bloodhounds, which left Pueblo at 11 o'clock to-night, left the train at Swallows station, where a man supposed to be Wagoner was seen to jump from a train earlier in the evening. The dogs will be put upon the trail of the fugitive and it is believed that he will be caught before morning.

A later report says that Sheriff Beaman of Pueblo county has taken Wagoner at Beaver, eight miles this side of Swallows.

PUEBLO, Colo., Jan. 27.

Word has just been received

that Sheriff Beaman with bloodhounds from this city struck Wagoner's trail at Swallows, eleven miles west of here and is coming this way.

Sheriff Beaman and posse returned to Florence at 3:30 this morning, having failed to find Wagoner at Swallows station, where the search was carried on for several hours. Warden Hoyt came down from Canon City and met the party at Florence.

kept in that part of the city. About 8 o'clock to-night a man called at Mr. Cronk's house, in the west part of the city, and asked for a hat, being bareheaded. Mrs. Cronk gave the man a hat. She then notified the police of what had occurred, and Officers Thomas and Powell at once went to the Cronk residence, but the man had gone.

Making a search they soon found men in a vacant lot in the rear of store buildings. As soon as the officers saw them the men started to run. Officers could not shoot without danger of hitting innocent people. One of the men, however, in attempting to escape became entangled in a wire fence, and was quickly caught. He proved to be Reynolds, one of the escaped convicts.

In the confusion attending this capture the other convict made his escape. Reynolds was at once taken to the city jail. Immediately this capture became known, the wildest excitement prevailed. Throngs of armed citizens surged through the streets, and the entire police force, aided by citizens, began a vigorous search for the missing man.

Meantime the captured man had been identified as Reynolds. A message was immediately sent to Canon City informing Warden Hoyt, and a bloodhound from that place was sent here. Within an hour of the time the men were first seen the dog was put on the trail of the missing man, which it is still following at midnight.

REYNOLDS PREFERS A

BULLET TO A ROPE

Reynolds was attired in an old suit of clothes when caught, but had on an undershirt such as convicts wear. Reynolds was greatly disturbed when he saw the crowd of people gathering, plainly fearing for his life. He tremblingly implored the guards to shoot him in case the crowd made a demonstration to lynch him. As soon as he got to the jail, however, he attempted to brace up and seemed to have more courage. Reynolds did not deny his identity. In response to a question as to who did the killing at the penitentiary, he replied:

"Oh, we were all in it; it was the worst piece of killing I ever saw. We had him subdued before we killed him."

Reynolds said to one of the guards: "Won't you go and get me a box of cigarettes? You are getting \$250 for this job."

Reynolds did not know that any of the other men had been taken until told to-night. His experience since he broke out of jail has been hard. The first night out he fell over a precipice and came near breaking his neck.

Reynolds, guarded by three officers, heavily armed, was taken to Canon City by wagon, leaving here about 9:30 o'clock to-night. Reynolds sat on a front seat of a two-seated wagon, being tied with ropes and having a noose around his neck. He

aroused against Reynolds. The officers having him in charge did not think it safe to keep him in the jail here.

Reynolds admitted that the man with him was Convict Wagoner, and said that if they had been a little closer together when the officers found them, they would have made a good fight for their liberty.

Just before the party started for Canon City with their prisoner, Reynolds again made a request that if there was any trouble the officers should put a bullet through him, as he did not want to be lynched.

Officers Mooney and Harris are leading the large searching party after Wagoner. Much excitement prevails and a report of Wagoner's capture is momentarily expected.

REYNOLDS CAUGHT BUT WAGONE

FLORENCE, Colo., Jan. 26.—(Special.)—Thomas Reynolds and C. E. Wagoner, two of the escaped convicts, were found in the outskirts to-night by policemen. Reynolds was captured and sent to Canon City, but Wagoner escaped and is now

closely pursued by officers and armed citizens, with a bloodhound.

Several burglaries were attempted here last night and the police were suspicious that the parties might be the escaped convicts. Accordingly a close watch was preceded Rooney, who was murdered, has come out with more charges against Warden C. P. Hoyt and the penitentiary management; Van Gohren, a former penitentiary guard, and Hon. James T. Smith, the state labor commissioner, who is an authority on penal matters, have censured the warden; Hoyt has said that Gibbons turned the notorious James K. Stratton out of the institution, Gov. Thomas has joined in the merry anvil chorus because some of Hoyt's statements forced him in self-defense to do so. And then (of course) C. L. Stonaker, secretary of the State Board of Charities has something interesting to say on the subject Mr. Stonaker, among other things, says that Gibbons was drunk while on duty according to Warden Cleghorn, and that both Gibbons and Van Gohren had better stop talking.

It is a case of knocking, knocking, knocking, knocking, knocking evermore. The truth about the release of the notorious Stratton is gradually coming out and the facts as to other alleged troubles are also being aired. Everybody threatens to tell all he knows about everybody else, and the friends of James Gibbons, the deposed night captain, who weighs 220 pounds, say that they think he can take care of himself. It is said that he expects to call at the office of the State Board of Charities in a few days.

Gov. Thomas has been very frank in the matter and said yesterday that if he were to call every state employe to account he would have no time to attend to the business of the state. But the friends of Hoyt yesterday were so sure that Gov. Thomas found it necessary to deny some of them. In a telegraphic account of Warden Hoyt's alleged escape an editorial in the Denver Republican is quoted as saying:

"I consider Stratton an escape. He was a straight turn-out. He went to Denver in a Pullman car and reported regularly. His friends went to the Governor and offered to give him up in an hour if the Governor would promise to parole him. This

might goods. I am not asking to be paroled in any way. Gov. Thomas understands the situation.

The Governor admitted having read this statement and added:

"Mr. Hoyt has a right to talk if he wants to, but he seems to have a hair trigger mouth lately. You may say," continued the Governor, to whom Warden Hoyt was supposed to report all he had ever found out about the escape or release of Stratton, "that I know nothing about Stratton's coming to Denver in a Pullman. Never heard of it until I saw the statement in the paper, and Warden Hoyt never made any such statement to me. As to the story that friends of Stratton know where he is and that they offered to turn him over in an hour if I promised to issue a parole, I received no such offer, and on the other hand, I was expressly told by the friend of Stratton who came to see me that he had no idea where Stratton was, but only thought from his general knowledge of the man, that he would give himself up if he thought he would be legally released. Of course," continued the Governor, "I could listen to no such proposition."

Gibbons has been criticising Hoyt ever since the Stratton escape and C. L. Stonaker of the State Charities board said yesterday that it was Gibbons to whom Hoyt referred when the warden said that Stratton had been turned out. Said Mr. Stonaker:

"All the prisoners who were in a position to know about the matter say that Gibbons deliberately opened the gates and let Stratton go. Some of them say that Gibbons gave Stratton a suit of clothes, and it is a fact that Stratton remained here in Denver several days after reaching here. Why, as to that man Gibbons, Warden Cleghorn told Hoyt that Gibbons should be discharged because he got drunk on duty. Both Gibbons and Van Gohren better keep quiet as they were discharged for good and sufficient reasons."

Gov. Thomas will endeavor to find time to go to Canon City and make a personal investigation. He will ask the penitentiary commissioners to investigate. Warden Hoyt, as a result of the investigation, may be censured and later removed, although the Governor even yet, is opposed to his removal.

Lynchings—1900

23e

Florida.

CASES OF.

PICAYUNE.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

June 28 1900.

FLORIDA.

KINGSFORD.

A Negro Lynched for Killing a
White Man.

Kingsford, Fla., June 27.—Joe Hendricks, white, was killed by Sam Smith, colored, Monday night. The negro took to the woods, with a sheriff's posse after him. He was captured late the same night, but a mob took him from the officers and shot him to death.

Lynchings - 1900.
Cases of.

23

Georgia.

HERALD
NEW YORK.
May 15 1900

LYNCHERS DRAG NEGRO FROM TRAIN

Georgians Avenge Death of
Alexander Whitney, Shot
in Street Car

AUGUSTA, Ga., Monday.—William Wilson, who shot and killed Alexander Whitney on a street car here yesterday afternoon, was lynched to-day in the woods eighteen miles from here. He had been dragged by Whitney's friends from a train on which it was sought to take him to Atlanta for safety and kept all night in the woods awaiting identification. Not long before the Coroner received news of the lynching Governor Candler had ordered the four militia companies here to protect Wilson.

Mr. Whitney was one of the social leaders of Augusta. He was an athlete and leader in sports, particularly at the annual regattas of the Lakeside Club, one of which is now at hand. He had been out with his friend, Pinckney Steiner. When their car reached Green street Wilson, in company with another negro, whose name is unknown, boarded it. Wilson's companion crowded into the seat in which Mr. Whitney sat, in spite of the latter's protest. Some words followed, whereupon Wilson pulled out his pistol and shot Mr. Whitney through the head.

Mr. Steiner caught the negro and held him until the police arrived. Mr. Whitney had fallen on the seat in front of him, and never spoke again.

Wilson was hurried to the jail, and the friends of Mr. Whitney began gathering. President Alexander, of the Commercial Club, and the Rev. Dr. Plunket, of the First Presbyterian Church, appealed for patience. The Judge of the Superior Court promised a speedy trial. Meantime an unsuccessful attempt was made to send the prisoner to Savannah by train, but as a determined mob was on board it was decided to take him to Atlanta. Wilson was secreted in a sleeping car passing through from Charleston, but his presence became known to the friends of Whitney who had boarded the train, and at Grovetown, eighteen miles from Augusta, he was taken out into the woods. At an early hour this morning one of the men who had assisted in capturing Wilson when the shooting occurred rode out and met the mob between Grovetown and Augusta. He positively identified the prisoner.

Wilson was immediately strung up. The rope broke several times, and Wilson was finally shot to death. A placard was pinned on his body, warning men of his race against similar crimes.

DISPATCH.

RICHMOND, VA.

May 16 1900

LYNCHING IN GEORGIA

Negro Taken from Officers
Near Augusta and Hanged.

SLAYING OF YOUNG WHITE MAN

Popular Resident of the City Named Had
Been Killed By the Negro.

DEMAND JIM-CROW STREET-CARS.

Augusta Business-Men Notify the
City Authorities That the Law Pro-
viding for Them is Not Being En-
forced.

AUGUSTA, GA., May 14.—William Willis, a negro, who shot and killed Alexander Whitney, a popular young man of this city, yesterday afternoon, was lynched near Grovetown, about twelve miles from here, at 10 A. M. to-day. The mob which disposed of Willis took him from Richmond county officers, who boarded a train for Atlanta, soon after the murder was committed, with the purpose of taking Willis to a place of safety.

The mob held Willis in the woods near Grovetown during the night, awaiting identification. It was not until 10 o'clock that the negro was thoroughly recognized. He was swung from a tree. The rope broke in the first attempt, and a second was made, which was successful. The body was then riddled with bullets, and a placard was placed upon the body, bearing a warning to other negroes.

The coroner was notified, and is now investigating. Governor Candler was informed early in the day of the prospect of a lynching, and ordered the four companies of State troops stationed here to hold themselves in readiness to prevent any violence by the mob.

Judge Briston, of the Superior Court, called the grand jury together to prevent any outbreak, but before these precau-

tions could be effective the negro had been lynched.

THE NEGRO'S CRIME.

Alex. Whitney was on a crowded street-car yesterday evening, when Willis and another negro boarded it. No seats were available, and one of the negroes sat in Whitney's lap. Whitney struck the negro, and Willis suddenly commenced firing from a pistol. The first shot struck Whitney in the head, causing almost instant death. The second grazed the hand of Lieutenant Steiner, of the Georgia State Troops. Willis was overpowered, and later placed in the hands of officers.

A company of business-men sent notice to the city authorities to-day that the law requiring street railways to furnish separate accommodations for white persons and negroes was not being enforced.

It was stated that the military companies which would be ordered to protect Willis in case of mob violence would refuse to do so, as Whitney was a prominent member of the State volunteer organization.

TIMES

NEW YORK.

June 12 1900

NEGRO LYNCHED IN GEORGIA.

Hanged by Unknown Parties at Metcalf,
Near Thomasville.

THOMASVILLE, Ga., June 11.—Senny Jefferson, a negro, twenty-two years old, was lynched by unknown parties this morning near Metcalf, a small village ten miles from Thomasville.

Jefferson had been working for Emory Stringer, a white farmer. Mr. Stringer is the father of two daughters. On Saturday night he was away from home. One of the girls, about fifteen years of age, on passing out of the house was encountered by the negro. She screamed and fainted. This alarmed the other members of the household, and the negro fled, but had been recognized.

On Sunday morning he was caught and confined in the calaboose at Metcalf. At midnight he was taken to the outskirts of the village, hanged to a tree, and riddled with bullets. It is said he confessed that his intention was to assault both girls and kill them if they did not keep quiet.

The Coroner's jury gave a verdict of death by unknown hands.

EVENING POST.

NEW YORK.

May 15 1900

A NEGRO LYNCHED IN GEORGIA.

DOUGLAS, Ga., May 5.—Marshall Jones, a negro, implicated in the murder of Allen Crosby, a white man, in Coffee County, was taken from jail at Douglas last night and lynched. He was tied to a small pine tree and his body riddled with bullets.

Lynchings—1900

31

Cases of MOB HANGS NEGROES

DOUBLE LYNCHING IN INDIANA

Brutal Murder of H. Simons, a Barber at Rockport, Is Soon Avenged—H. Rowland and J. Henderson Are Taken from Jail and Slain.

Special to The Chicago Record.

Rockport, Ind., Dec. 16.—Two negroes were jerked out of jail by a mob of 1,000 enraged citizens here to-night and lynched in the courthouse yard. Their bodies, suspended from the same limb of a tree, were riddled with bullets and then left to swing with tongues protruding and expressions of agony on their faces. The doomed men had been arrested on a charge of murder and one of them had confessed the crime, implicating the other. The dead:

BUD ROWLAND, colored; confessed murderer; mother lives in Rockport.

JIM HENDERSON, colored; implicated by Rowland's confession.

HOLLIE SIMONS, barber; murdered for the money he carried while going home from his shop.

How Simons Was Slain.

Simons was waylaid and murdered as he was going home from his shop this morning shortly after 1 o'clock. The object of the murder was to secure \$42 which Simons had. His assailants attacked him from behind a fence, striking his head with a large club. His cries attracted the attention of two young farmers, who frightened the murderers away before they secured the money.

Simons' skull was crushed in and his face beaten to a pulp.

Bloodhound Adds Proof to Suspicion.

The citizens sent to Morganfield for a bloodhound, which arrived this evening in charge of Sheriff Clemens of Union county, Kentucky. In the meantime the local officers arrested Bud Rowland and Jim Henderson, both colored, who were suspected of the crime. When the bloodhound was placed upon the trail he followed it until he reached Rowland's bed at his mother's home near town. Here also Rowland's blood-stained clothing was found. This was considered sufficient proof, and the 1,000 citizens made a rush for the jail.

Mob Overpowers the Sheriff.

Sheriff Daniel Anderson and his son were seized and his deputies overpowered. Failing to find the keys and being unable to break the jail door, the mob secured a telephone pole and jammed in the side of the jail. The cell door was broken in and Rowland dragged to the east side of the courtyard. He was given time to make a speech, in which he implicated Henderson and another negro. Rowland was then hanged and the mob returned to the jail and seized Henderson, hanging him beside Rowland.

Third Negro Escapes Death.

The third negro was located in the Veranda hotel, but the manager, Clarence Debruler, proved to the mob that the negro had nothing to do with the murder and the mob was satisfied.

The mob was orderly and composed of the leading citizens of Rockport and Owensboro, Ky., a town across the river. Not a man in the mob wore a mask and even the officials of the town and county encouraged

its work. Crowds of people are thronging to the courthouse yard and carrying away pieces of bark from the tree upon which Henderson and Rowland were lynched.

Citizens Angered by Robberies.

The feeling against the negroes was intensified by reason of the fact that within the last two weeks over a dozen houses have been robbed at Rockport, and Henderson and Rowland were suspected as being the leaders in these robberies. The mob announced that in the case of all future robberies the guilty persons would be run down and lynched. Many of the negroes of the city have left. Those remaining are keeping indoors.

After the lynching hundreds of the mob collected in the hotels and other public places and discussed the lynching, making no attempt to conceal their connection with it.

Spectator Becomes Insane.

Walter Evans, one of the young men who attempted to save Simons' life, and who afterward assisted in conveying the murdered man's remains to his home, was greatly affected. He witnessed the lynching and then lost his reason.

Simons came here from Winslow, Ind., three years ago and was a popular young man.

Simons' wife is now suffering with nervous prostration, which may cause her death.

and scarcely a word was spoken above a whisper by the mob, though its victim pleaded his innocence and begged piteously for mercy.

Rolla was the third negro to be lynched for alleged participation in the murder of Hollie Simons, the Rockport barber. Bud Rowland and Jim Henderson were hanged by a mob last night at Rockport.

Brought to Jail to Avoid Lynching.

Rolla was brought here this afternoon by Sheriff Anderson of Rockport and placed in jail for the purpose of avoiding a lynching.

A few minutes after 6 o'clock a body of 100 men marched through the principal street of the town to the jail and demanded that the prisoner be turned over to it. Deputy Sheriff Raymond Cherry was in charge of the jail. He had made an effort to take the prisoner to Evansville, but before this could be accomplished the mob arrived.

Smash a Hole Through the Jail.

Cherry declined to give up the keys to the jail and the mob at once began to batter in the wall of the jail with a telegraph pole. As soon as a hole large enough to admit a man had been made through the wall six members of the mob crawled into the jail and with sledge hammers broke down the door of Rolla's cell.

When the men reached his cell Rolla protested his innocence in loud tones, begging pitifully to be spared. The men paid no attention to the wailing of the negro.

Dragged Out Through the Hole.

In the twinkling of an eye the colored man was dragged from his cell and a rope was placed around his neck. All the men crawled out through the hole by which they had entered the jail, dragging the negro after them.

A few minutes' time was consumed in the march to the jallyard, the rope was thrown

Indiana.

over the limb of a tree and 100 willing hands pulled at the rope and sent the negro's body flying into the air. The loose end of the rope was tied to a tree, and as on as the members of the mob were sure that their work had been completed they left in as orderly a manner as they had entered the town.

None of the mob wore a mask, and men to all appearances in every station in life took part in the lynching. Except for the excited groups of men standing on the street corners a stranger would have known nothing of the tragedy.

Countenanced the Lynching.

Citizens of Boonville made no effort to assist in the protection of the negro, and a number admitted that the citizens generally were in sympathy with the work of the mob. Judge Swan of the Warrick county Circuit court made every effort to suppress violence, but the members of the mob ignored him.

Members of the mob came to Boonville in wagons, buggies and on horseback. Their rigs were left in a grove a half mile out of the town.

Accused in a Confession.

Rolla was arrested at Rockport at 3 o'clock this morning by the sheriff of Spencer county. In the dying confession of Rowland, one of the negroes lynched at Rockport Sunday, Rolla was implicated in the murder of Simons. He heard of the confession and immediately went into hiding in the Veranda hotel, where he was employed as a porter. He secreted himself under a bed, but a comrade notified the sheriff of his hiding place.

Says Rolla Confessed.

[By The Associated Press.]

Owensboro, Ky., Dec. 17.—John Rolla, lynched at Booneville, Ind., confessed his share in the murder of H. Simons, admitting that he struck the first blow and that the other two negroes helped him to kill Simons.

The militia from Evansville arrived at Booneville fifteen minutes too late and the dead body of Rolla met their gaze as they marched into town.

GOVERNOR WAS ASKED FOR TROOPS

Failed to Get Militia to Booneville in Time to Prevent Lynching.

Special to The Chicago Record.

Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 17.—Gov. Mount's efforts to save the negro that was lynched to-night at Booneville were too late to be of any avail. While the governor was talking by long-distance telephone to the sheriff of Spencer county the sheriff told him that a mob at that moment was battering down the jail doors.

This afternoon the governor had a militia company in readiness to move from Evansville to Rockport, but a telegram from the sheriff of Spencer county said the prisoner had been removed to Booneville and that excitement was subsiding. Acting on the message the company was not sent. At 6 o'clock the governor received word that a mob was assembling at Rockport. He called the sheriff by telephone to ascertain the truth. The sheriff said the mob was already at the jail doors. The adjutant-general was ordered to call out the troops, but before this could be done a second message was received saying the negro had been lynched, so the troops were not sent.

Governor Blames the Sheriff.

Gov. Mount holds the sheriff of Spencer county to blame for the lynching. "If he had not been derelict in his duty," said the governor, "this second lynching would not have happened."

At a late hour the governor conferred with the attorney-general with a view to seeing what the state could do. While it has been the experience of the state authorities that lynchers cannot be convicted in counties where they do their work, the governor will ask the legislature next month to allow the state to take a change of venue in order to prosecute lynchers.

31

Kentucky.

hings-1900. 23 h

ESSENGER

hington N. h.

APR. 17 1900

LYNCHED ON EXCURSION TRAIN.

A Drunken Negro Runs Amuck
Through the Cars—Shot to Death.

Hopkinsville, Ky., April 16.—A
enraged white men shot Morgan L.
colored, to death on an ex-
train near Slaughtersville last
Boone's body was then throw
the rapidly moving train.

Boone and his companions
second-class car had been
heavily. As the train ap-
Slaughtersville, Boone start-
through the coaches, brandi-
revolver and threatening
death to anyone attempting
cept him. A panic ensued
women and children.

One of the male excursionists was
about to rise from his seat when he
was felled with a coupling pin, which
Boone carried.

As the wounded man's cry rang
through the train a dozen white men
rushed after the negro, who took ref-
uge in the smoker. He was given no
quarter and fell mortally wounded at
he first volley. His body was drag-
ged to the platform and thrown on
into the brush beside the track.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

March 27 1900

THE MARYLAND LYNCHING

Details of the Death of Miss McIlvaine's Assailant.

His Victim Heads the Mob-Shots Exchanged Between the Crowd and Sheriff-Several Persons Wounded. Citizens of Neighboring Towns Batter Down the Doors of the Jail.

BELAIR, MD., March 27.—Miss Annie McIlvaine, with her dishevelled hair flying loosely in the driving rain and with a pistol clutched in her right hand, last night led a mob of 200 men in an attack on the Harford county jail. The mob, directed by the woman, dragged from his cell Lewis Harris, the negro who assailed Miss McIlvaine yesterday, and led him down the street to a big tree in front of Dr. Acher's residence. There, after Lewis had confessed his crime in the hearing of his victim, the mob hanged him from the tree and riddled his body with bullets.

Miss McIlvaine, with her arms crossed, stood on the curb in the rain, and watched with relentless eyes the struggles of the wretched negro as the men hauled him up to the limb of the tree that served as a gallows. When the jail was attacked, several shots were fired and two men wounded. It is said that the lynching party was made up of men from Churchville and Aberdeen, both places within riding distance of Belair.

It was nearly 11 o'clock when the men assembled about the Court House. Directly opposite is the sheriff's residence and in the rear of this is the Harford county jail where the prisoner was incarcerated. At the time there was but one deputy with Sheriff Rhinehart. The latter's wife, who was in the house, was the first to notice the unusual crowd. She called the attention of her husband and his assistant to the throng in front of the Court House and hinted of the peril that faced their prisoner. Soon there was a knock on the door and a man's voice asked permission to enter. He merely said he wanted to come in with his friends. "I guess I know your errand," said Sheriff Rhinehart, "and that man can't leave this jail tonight. If you undertake to take him you do so at the risk of your lives."

The only response was a shot, followed by another and another. The bullets penetrated the panels of the bolted door and

crashed through the glass lights on either side of the barricade. Sheriff Rhinehart, reached for his revolver and returned the shots, also firing through the door. Robert L. Bull, a tailor of Belair, was shot in the shoulder. He is believed to be seriously wounded. Another bullet found its way into the hand of a young man from Aberdeen. The sound of the shooting was the signal for the mob of 200 persons to close in about the jail. It quickly organized and began to pound the door leading from the house to the jail. The prisoner was easily reached and he was dragged out.

He was asked if he had anything to say. He replied: "I was drunk when I did it and I forgive everyone of you for what you are doing." The victim was then strung up.

AMERICAN

BALTIMORE, MD.

March 28 1900

COMMITTED BY PERSONS UNKNOWN, SAYS JURY.

The Vengeance Taken on Lewis Harris, Colored, at Belair, by a Party of Harford Citizens Followed by an Inquest Conducted by Sheriff Kinhart—The Body to Be Buried in the Almshouse Ground at the County's Expense—Court Officials Will Insist on Investigation—Little Chance of Result—Miss McIlvaine Pleased.

[Special to The American.]

Belair, Md., March 27.—The body of Lewis Harris, colored, lynched on Monday night by citizens of this county, was not cut down by Sheriff Kinhart until 7:30 o'clock this morning, and was not removed from the jail until about eleven o'clock, during which time it lay face-upward on the ground by hundreds of persons. The body was later taken in charge by Undertaker Dean, and will be buried this afternoon at the almshouse burying ground at the expense of the county. The rope with which Harris was hung was cut up into small pieces by the early visitors and distributed to each one as he came up. A jury of inquest was summoned early this morning by the sheriff, which, after viewing the remains, repaired to the sheriff's office, where a hearing was held before Magistrate Clifford C. Barnes.

was composed of Messrs. J. P. Wilson, foreman; John H. Fisher, Charles C. Brown, Zack DeBow, Charles T. Carter, J. E. Amos, J. H. C. Watts, John L. McRoy, John H. Heuer, Wilmer L. Barnes, John W. Anderson and James M. Reynolds, all of Belair. The only witnesses examined were Sheriff Kinhart, Deputy Sheriffs John Dever and Daniel Carroll and Constable Guillot. The verdict of the jury of inquest was that "Lewis Harris, colored, came to his death by strangulation at the hands of a mob unknown to the jury, and we exonerate the sheriff from all responsibility." The case will be investigated by the grand jury, which will not convene until May.

Court Will Investigate.

The court officials are determined that a strict investigation will be made of the affair, with the hope of ascertaining the names of some of the persons who took part in the lynching. These names will be difficult to get, as the party wore handkerchiefs over their faces and would not make themselves known, and persons standing in the midst of them have no idea as to who the leaders were. It is stated that they came from Churchville, where Miss McIlvaine formerly lived, and also from Aberdeen, the scene of the recent assault upon Miss Bradford by the negro Black, who is now confined in the Baltimore city jail for safekeeping.

Joseph Young, colored, who is confined in the jail here awaiting execution for murder, has his cell directly opposite that occupied by Harris. Young, when asked today what he thought when he heard the mob at the doors last night, said: "I thought they were after Harris, but I was scared almost to death for fear that the mob would take me by mistake, or take me along with Harris, so I kept as quiet as I could in a dark corner of my cell and listened. I heard Harris say before the mob reached him that he supposed he was going to hell now for sure. I felt much relieved after the whole thing was over."

Miss McIlvaine Pleased.

Miss McIlvaine, who was attacked by the negro Harris, was seen in front of the jail last night with those who made the attack, and pointed out to them where Harris' cell was. She brandished a pistol in the air, and swore vengeance on the negro the very moment she could catch sight of him. She left the crowd, however, before the lynching took place. Miss McIlvaine was seen today, and seemed overjoyed that her assailant had been lynched, which she thought too good for him. She said: "His attack upon me was of the most brutal character, and I had to fight as hard as I possibly could to keep him from getting the better of me. My throat is sore now, and bears the marks of his fingers where he tried to choke me, but outside of this, and a little nervousness, I feel all right." She further said she hoped this lesson would be a warning to the negroes in the future. Miss McIlvaine still lives in her little home near the town, the scene of the assault, preferring to remain there than to go with any of her friends or relatives.

Condition of Wounded.

Robert L. Bull, quite a young man and a tailor of Belair, who was painfully wounded in the left shoulder by a stray pistol ball during the firing last night, is resting easily today at his home. The ball has not yet been located by his physicians, who do not think the wound at all serious. Mr. Bull was standing in the jail yard at the time

the shooting was going on from the outside, and it is not known whether he was struck by a bullet fired from among the mob or by the sheriff, who was returning the fire from the inside of his house. Walter B. Rowe, Jr., of Aberdeen, who was also a bystander, was shot through his right hand. The wound is not a serious one, and both parties are expected to recover shortly.

The town this afternoon has resumed its usual peaceful condition, and in a few days this whole affair will seem like a mere matter of history rather than that a real lynching has just taken place almost within the borders of the town.

RALL

March 28 1900

BELAIR LYNCHING

Miss McIlvaine Was With Monday Night's Mob.

SHE IS GLAD HARRIS IS DEAD

Coroner's Jury Secures But Little Definite Information.

Sheriff's Statement of the Affair—Attack Was Unexpected—The Town Soon Resumes Its Usual Quiet.

(Special Dispatch to the Morning Herald.)

Belair, Md., March 27.—The lynching of Lewis Harris, colored, last night brought a great crowd of people to Belair today from the surrounding country. They came in all sorts of conveyances, and the jail and the scene of the lynching were the points of interest visited. They began to file into the jail building in such large numbers that Sheriff Kinhart had to call a halt, and after 10 o'clock would not allow anyone to enter the building.

Miss Annie M. C. McIlvaine, for an assault upon whom the negro was lynched, was seen in front of the jail last night with those who made the attack, and pointed out to them where Harris' cell was. She brandished a pistol in the air and swore vengeance on the negro the very moment she could catch sight of him. She left the crowd, however, before the lynching took place. Miss McIlvaine was seen today and seemed overjoyed that her assailant had been lynched, which she thought was too good for him. She said: "His attack upon me was of the most brutal character, and I

had to fight as hard as I could to keep him from getting the better of me, which I finally succeeded in doing. My throat is sore now and bears the marks of his fingers where he tried hard to choke me, but outside of this and a little nervousness I feel all right." She further said she hoped this lesson, unfortunately falling as it did on her, would be a warning to the negroes in the future. Miss McIlvaine still lives in her little home near the town, the scene of the assault, preferring to remain there than to go with any of her friends or relatives.

The body of Harris was not cut down by the Sheriff until 7:30 o'clock this morning, and was not removed from the scene until about 11 o'clock, during which time the body was viewed as it lay face-upward on the ground by hundreds of persons. The body was later taken in charge by Undertaker Dean, and was buried this afternoon at the almshouse burying ground at the expense of the county. The rope with which Harris was hanged was cut into small pieces by the early visitors and distributed.

Jury of Inquest.

A jury of inquest was summoned early this morning by the Sheriff, which, after viewing the remains, repaired to the Sheriff's office, where a hearing was held before Magistrate Clifford C. Barnes. The jury was composed of J. P. Wilson, foreman; John H. Fisher, Charles C. Brown, Zack DeBow, Charles T. Carter, J. E. Amos, J. H. C. Watts, John L. McRoy, John H. Heuer, Wilmer L. Barnes, John W. Anderson and James M. Reynolds, all of Belair. The only witnesses examined were Sheriff Kinhart, Deputy Sheriffs John Dever and Daniel Carroll and Constable Guillot. The testimony of the Sheriff and of Mr. Dever was substantially the same, and was, in part, as follows:

"We were in the house, which was directly in front of the jail, when we saw a crowd of men, whom we do not know, and who demanded admittance and demanded admittance."

prayers. route through the muddy lane the lynchmen ran with the negro, while others at the point of pistols held the rest of the crowd back. We did not know for sure who composed the mob, but think we can identify some of them. We were not injured in any way and found it useless to oppose such an angry

set of men, as we were not at all prepared for such a thing, having had not the slightest inkling of such a movement.

The other witnesses told of seeing the crowd about the jail and saw the flashes and heard the reports of several pistols, and that the few determined men were working industriously on the iron bars on the outside were ordered to be secured. Groups of people, attracted by the noise, could be seen in the distance.

formerly lived, and also from Aberdeen, the scene of the recent assault upon Miss Bradford by the negro Black, who is now confined in the Baltimore City Jail for safe-keeping.

Young Was Frightened.

Joseph Young, colored, who is confined in jail here awaiting execution for murder, has his cell directly opposite that occupied by Harris Young, when asked today what he thought when he heard the mob at the doors last night, said: "I thought they were after Harris, but I was scared almost to death for fear that the mob would take me by mistake, or take me along with Harris, so I kept as quiet as I could in a dark corner of my cell and listened with breathless silence. I heard Harris say before the mob reached him that he supposed he was going to hell now for sure. I felt much relieved after the whole thing was over."

Other prisoners confined in the jail were also afraid that they would be taken by mistake and were prepared to assert their innocence should the mob hammer at their doors. With the exception of the broken locks and clasps and the broken frame door leading into the jail, little damage was done the building, and everything can be repaired at a small cost.

Robert L. Bull, quite a young man and tailor of Belair, who was painfully wounded in the left shoulder by a stray pistol ball during the firing last night, is resting easily today at his home. The ball has not as yet been located by his physicians, who do not think the wound at all serious. Mr. Bull was standing in the jail yard at the time the shooting was going on from the outside, and it is not known whether he was struck by a bullet fired from among the mob or by the Sheriff, who was returning the fire from the inside of his house. Walter B. Rowe, Jr., of Aberdeen, who was also a bystander, was shot through the right hand. The wound is not a serious one.

The town this afternoon has resumed its usual peaceful condition.

WHAT JUDGES THINK

Suggestions As to the Prevention of Lynchings—New Laws May Be Needed.

(Special Dispatch to the Morning Herald.)

Cumberland, Md., March 27.—Judge A. Hunter Boyd said today concerning the Belair lynching:

"If the facts connected with the lynching of Lewis Harris are correctly reported it is probable that at least some of those engaged in it will be identified. If that is possible, I assume they would be prosecuted, and in that event the court of which I am a member may eventually be called upon to pass on some question arising at the trials. I, therefore, must decline to express my opinion on that case."

"I have no definite plan to suggest as a means of preventing lynchings. In some instances speedy trials of the accused and prompt sentences, if found guilty, may prevent them, in others that has proved to be a failure, as for example the case in Somerset county, a few years ago. As they are becoming more frequent in this State, it might be well to authorize the Governor to appoint a commission, or to call on the State's Attorneys throughout the State, to investigate the subject in some systematic way. Possibly some good might be then accomplished, as the result of such investigations, by those making it their special business. This might lead to the enactment of laws that could be more surely enforced against those who take the law in their own hands than prosecution for murder can be, or at least suggest some method of furnishing those in charge of the prisoner better protection than they now have."

Judge Sloan said that a principal cause

of the lynching tendency was the aversion to subject women to the ordeal of examination in public regarding crimes of a heinous nature. He suggested several plans whereby the desire to avoid lynchings might be helped:

First—Raising the maximum penalty for attempted felonious assaults from 10 years to punishment equal to that in cases where the felonious purpose was accomplished.

Second—Greater secrecy in preliminary examinations and at trials.

Third—Holding the county responsible, as suggested by Governor Lowndes in his message in 1898, which was as follows: "If a law could be passed placing upon the county in which a lynching occurs some heavy pecuniary penalty, it might help to create public sentiment against this crime, which would bear fruit in the choosing of officers who would use intelligent and courageous efforts to protect their prisoners, and discover and prosecute these offenders against law and order."

On the first suggestion of raising the maximum penalty for attempted felonious assault, Judge Sloan said that he did not see that it made any difference in the degree of crime whether the purpose was accomplished or not, and he thought the abolition of this distinction would avoid repugnant lines of cross-examination.

He spoke of the legislation already enacted for the reassembling or grand juries to act in such cases as a step which would help diminish the lynching evil, if such legislation was as he understood it to be.

Is to Be Condemned.

(Special Dispatch to the Morning Herald.)

Chestertown, Md., March 27.—Judge James A. Pearce arrived in Chestertown this afternoon, and is now confined to his bed with an attack of the grip. He says that the Belair lynching affair is to be condemned.

Difficult Question, Says the Governor

(Special Dispatch to the Morning Herald.)

Annapolis, Md., March 27.—Governor Smith said tonight that the lynching in Harford was unfortunate. He supposed that the people were excited by the double outrages, but he believed that the law should take its course. As to the matter of prevention of lynchings, it was a difficult question to suggest remedies.

he view
t once to break
which seem to be increasing of late.
They recall the fact that since the last
lynching, which took place here over 20
years ago, the county has borne a most
excellent reputation and has been free
of such criminal offenses. They now

seem to think that this lynching will
serve as an excellent warning against
all such crimes by anyone, the negroes
in particular, who have become very
bold. The higher county authorities look
upon the lynching as a blot on the good
reputation of Harford county, and do
not like the way they acted in firing
aimlessly into the Sheriff's private
apartments, where there was a likelihood
of some member of his family being
hit, there being 16 bullet holes found
in the front door and casings next to it.
Some of the bullets were found imbedded
in the staircases leading to the upstairs
rooms.

The court officials are determined that
a strict investigation shall be made of
the affair, with the hope of ascertaining
the names of some of the persons who
took part in the lynching. These names
will be difficult to get, as the party
wore handkerchiefs over their faces
and would not make themselves known.
Persons standing in the midst of
them have no idea as to who the lead-
ers were.

It is stated that they came
from Harford, where Miss McIlvaine

is near-

Lynchings-1900.

Maryland.

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CASES OF
JOURNAL

KANSAS CITY, MO

May 3 1900

LIBERTY LYNCHING

MOB FROM EXCELSIOR SPRINGS
HUNG HIM FROM COURT HOUSE

HUNG HIM FROM COURT HOUSE

VICTIM ATTEMPTED TO ASSAULT A
WHITE GIRL.

Had Served a Term in the Peniten-
tiary for a Similar Offense—His
Last Offense Was Committed
in Excelsior Springs
Hotel.

LIBERTY, MO., May 2.—(Special.) Henry Darley, a negro who had been once sent to the penitentiary for criminal assault, and who attempted a like offense upon Miss Armstrong, an 18-year-old girl, at Shapp's tavern, at Excelsior Springs, Tuesday afternoon, was lynched by a mob from Excelsior Springs just before midnight. Darley was captured and brought to Liberty Tuesday afternoon for safe-keeping. The lights of the city were put out at 10 o'clock in order to smuggle him in, and a crowd of vigilants was expected to come from Excelsior Springs to lynch him. He did not come last night, but to-night, at 11 o'clock, the lights of the city were turned out and about seventy-five men quietly surrounded the jail and broke into the west cell, in which the negro was confined. They brought him to the front of the court house and hung him from the steps leading to the courtroom. Darley made no resistance, but immediately began to mumble prayers. The vigilants stayed with him until assured of his death, when they quietly dispersed. Cleverger, who murdered his cousin and rival near Missouri City, and who is awaiting the decision of the supreme court, and Francis Wade, who killed Schammel, near Proctorville, were confined in the east cell, and there was a sentiment in favor of taking them out, but the vigilants seemed to be satisfied with their work and did not molest them. Darley was a mulatto, about 30 years old, repulsive and leering. He had lived in and

around Excelsior Springs for a number of years and was a mean, vicious negro, the community having a great deal of trouble with him.

He was sent to the penitentiary three years ago for assaulting a colored girl and was only recently released.

Darley was dead in some seven or eight minutes. A masked vigilante held his pulse up to the last minute, when he announced: "He is dead; come on, boys." A crowd of citizens who suspected something of the kind soon gathered and discovered the hanging man. Two placards were pinned to his back: "We treat them all the same?" "All rapists look alike to us; protect our homes. On the breast were the words: "The rapist."

Last September a man of the name of Jones, of near Randolph, was lynched from the same steps by a mob for a criminal offense upon a 12-year-old girl.

EXCELSIOR SPRINGS, MO., May (Special.) Henry Alecks, alias Dalley, was lynched to-night at Liberty for attempted assault on a young white girl of this place, had a shady record in this community. He was a large, yellow negro, about 21 years old, and has made several attempts to assault white girls prior to the offense for which he was lynched. He has been out of the state penitentiary but about six months. He was given a three years' sentence for larceny, but served only about two years, as he shortened his term by good behavior. About five years ago he attempted to assault a small colored girl in Excelsior Springs and three years ago he chased a white girl several miles into the country. It is very difficult to learn the details of the crime to-night, as the people of Excelsior Springs discuss the matter very reluctantly.

The attempted assault was made about noon on Tuesday, when Alecks went to the basement of Snapp's tavern, where he was employed as a hostler, and, finding a waitress supposed to be Maud Moss, frightened her so that she was unable to sound an alarm. The proprietor of the hotel missed the girl at the noon hour, and, after searching some time, she was found in an insensible condition in the basement. She said that the negro had struck her with a mop handle. Poses were sent out in every direction, but Alecks was not found until about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when a farmer named John Watman noticed a suspicious appearing negro walking on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul tracks about six miles west of this place. Watman fired several shots at the negro before he could be induced to surrender.

After the prisoner was brought to Excelsior he was placed in the hands of Marshal M. G. Richardson, who kept him until Tuesday night, when he was taken to Liberty. The negro was very much excited and asked Marshal Richardson: "Do you think that I will ever see daylight?"

About fifty-three persons went from this place to Liberty to-night in the lynching party.

Lynchings-1900

Cases of.

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NEW YORK.

April 17 1900

NEGRO LYNCHED IN MISSISSIPPI.

Victim Confessed to Two Murders and Several Lesser Crimes.

TUNICA, Miss., April 16.—Moses York, a negro, was taken from the custody of an officer by a mob at the State levee crossing, in the lower end of this county, this afternoon, and hanged. His body was then riddled with bullets.

York murdered in cold blood Joe Castello, an Italian fruit peddler. Before being lynched the negro confessed to the killing, and also to having murdered another man some time ago in Arkansas and to several crimes of lesser importance. The mob is supposed to have been composed of people from across the river in Arkansas.

POST

HOUSTON, TEX

June 11 1900

TWO NEGROES LYNCHED.

Supposed to Have Been the Outragers of a Little School Girl.

THE VIGILANTES DID THE WORK QUICKLY

Officers Could Not Recognize the Participants Because the Shadows Fell in Their Faces.

Biloxi, Miss, June 10.—Lynch law ran rampant in this section last night. Two negro men were lynched, possibly for one man's crime, early this morning at Mississippi City, and it is not absolutely certain that either victim of mob law was guilty. Henry Askew and Ed Russ, held as suspects, were taken out and strung up to a tree in a thicket, just behind the railway station at Mississippi City.

Attorney White had promised that they would be brought to trial on Monday and yesterday at a mass meeting held in this city urged the people to support the laws and see that justice was done through the proper legal channels.

Early last night Sheriff Ramsey, in order to protect Askew and Russ from mob violence, moved them to a bath house. After midnight the mob assembled near the bath house and afterward overpowered a deputy sheriff with whom the sheriff thought to protect his prisoners, and dragged the two negroes away. The crowd, which was supposed to know nothing of the negroes' hiding place, did not stop at the jail, but went straight to the bath house. The negroes were tied back to back and swung up to the same tree. Their bodies were riddled with

bullets, and, after death ensued, were set on fire. The nauseating smell of the burning flesh could be smelt for miles around.

Sheriff Ramsey and Marshal Moseley saw the members of the mob, but it is stated "were unable to recognize them on account of the trees casting shadows on their faces."

About 100 men gathered near the scene of the crime, waiting for the appearance of the posse with their prisoners, but were disappointed. The mob was impatient and did its work when the first tree was reached.

On June 2 Christina Winterstein, a 13-year-old schoolgirl, was outraged and murdered about two miles from Biloxi while on her way home from school exercises. Askew and Russ, both of whom had been in the vicinity of the place where the outrage was committed that day, were charged with the crime.

QUIET AT DEVAL.

Hanging of One Bad Negro Expected to Have Good Effect.

Baton Rouge, La., June 10.—All is quiet at Devall today. It is thought that the lesson taught there last night will have a salutary effect upon a dangerous class of negroes who have been giving much trouble.

The assassination of Marler, of course, aroused the people to fever heat; but the immediate cause of the lynching last night was threats made by Seth Cobb against the lives of Hugh Corcoran and another person, whose name is not at hand. Cobb was apprehended, taken to Sedenbach's store and hanged on the front gallery, where Marler fell. An attempt was made to arrest another negro, who escaped, but not before he had fired upon and wounded one of his pursuers slightly in the leg. Several other negroes were whipped.

There has been absolutely no news from the posse in search of Richardson, Markler's assassin, although very one feels sure that his capture must be only a matter of a short time. Sheriff Young went up again to the scene of action this evening and nothing will be omitted to effect a speedy capture.

Two Negroes Lynched.

Sneads, Fla., June 10.—Ernest Hardwick, a white farmer, was set upon by a gang of negroes several days ago and beaten so badly that he died in a few hours. Only one of the negroes was caught and sent to jail. Two nights after the murder a mob went to the house of John Sanders, a supposed accessory to the crime, and shot him to death. Another negro, innocent of the murder, was also killed. Both bodies were literally shot to pieces.

THE TIMES-DEMOCRAT

NEW ORLEANS, LA

May 17 1900

NESHOPA COUNTY.

Negro Lynched for Abusing a White Woman.

Special to The Times-Democrat.

Meridian, May 16.—Visitors in the city to-day from Neshoba county bring information of the lynching near Cushtusha of a negro named Sam Hinson, his body suspending from a limb of a tree near the public road, being discovered by people who were passing Monday morning. About two weeks ago Hinson, who was employed on the farm of Mrs. Eliza Adams, went to the house of that lady and cursed and abused her outrageously and threw a heavy stick at her with such force that it knocked down one of the columns of the gallery. Mrs. Adams had a narrow escape with her life and the people of the neighborhood were very much aroused. The negro realized that trouble was in store for him and fled. Last Saturday

Mississippi.

however, he returned to the neighborhood, and Monday morning his body, was found hanging to the limb of a tree by the roadside. There is nothing to indicate the identity of the lynch-

TIME

NEW YORK

October 24 1900

Negro Lynched by Colored Mob.

VICKSBURG, Miss., Oct. 23.—Gloster Barnes, colored, was lynched by a mob of his own people in the northern part of this county last night. In a drunken fury Barnes murdered his wife, stabbed and badly wounded a negro who interfered, and engaged in a rifle duel with a white man who attempted to arrest him. He was caught by a posse after a desperate fight, in which he was shot through the thigh. In charge of two colored deputies Barnes was started for the county jail here. On the road his escort was put to flight by a big crowd of negroes, who took the murderer into a thicket and shot him to death.

DISPATCH

RICMOND, VA.

MAR 26 1900

Lynching in Mississippi.

GREENVILLE, MISS., March 27.—The negro, Will Edwards alias "Wing" Smith, who murdered Edward B. Johnson, at Dulaney's levee camp last Thursday, was hanged by a mob to a railroad bridge near Greenville last night.

Lynchings—1900 Cases of.

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North Carolina.

JOURNAL
ATLANTA, GA

August 28 1900

NEGRO IS LYNCHED IN NORTH CAROLINA

HE MURDERED A WHITE MAN AND
A MOB DEALS HIM SUMMA-
RY PUNISHMENT.

MAY LYNCH A WOMAN ALSO

She Aided the Murderer and is Now
Being Sought By the Lynchers.

Theft Started the
Trouble.

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Aug. 28.—A negro was lynched at Forrest City, N. C., this morning for the murder of a white man named Flack.

Threats were also made to lynch a negro woman who had taken the gun to the murderer and a mob went in search of her.

The trouble arose over the theft of peaches by the negro.

TWO NEGRO BOYS ARE LYNCH

Mob Takes Advantage of Withdrawal
of Militia in North Carolina.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., June 11.—Two negro boys, Harrison and James Gillespie, aged respectively 16 and 14, who were under arrest charged with killing Miss Benson on a farm in Rowan County Monday last, were taken from jail at Salisbury, N. C., early this morning and hanged to a tree in the railroad yards. Their bodies were riddled with bullets. The active members of the mob numbered about fifty and wore masks. The militia had been called out by authority of the governor about midnight, but as everything appeared quiet they had disbanded, when the mob suddenly appeared and battered down the jail door. No resistance was made. The negroes admitted that they beat the young woman's brains out with stones because she tried to make them leave her premises.

Negro Lynched in Virginia.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., June 11.—The body of an unknown negro was found hanging to a tree on the Brierfield road near the

city yesterday. Investigation by a coroner's jury showed the negro had been lynched.

Lynchings - 1900.

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South Carolina.

Cases of
TIMES

Feb. 18 1900

A NEGRO BOY LYNCHED.

Residents of South Carolina Avenge
an Outrage.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 17.—Will Burts, a negro, nineteen years old, was lynched this morning in Aiken county. Three days ago he attempted to outrage Mrs. C. L. Weeks and, failing, cut her throat, but did not kill her.

A crowd of 250 tracked the negro fifty miles across Aiken, Edgefield, and Greenwood counties. He was caught last evening by a farmer, who received \$100 from the posse. The party returned to Greenwood, and at daylight this morning the lynching occurred. Some wished to hold the man till tonight and make a public demonstration of it, but this was outvoted.

A clothesline was obtained, one end swung over an oak limb, and the other fastened to Burts' neck. He was then ordered to climb the tree and get out on the limb. This the negro did without hesitation. He was then shot from the limb. The rope broke, and, as Burts' was not dead, he was again hoisted up and then shot to pieces.

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Cases of
the **TIMES-DEMOCRAT**
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

March 24 1900

RIPLEY, TENN.
Negro Lynched in the Heart of the City.

Ripley, Tenn., March 23.—This morning, in the heart of the city, the body of a negro, Louis Rice, was found dangling from a limb of a tree. The lynching grew out of a trial in the Circuit Court of Lauderdale county, during the course of which Rice testified in favor of one of his color who was charged with the murder of a white man named Goodrich.

Memphis, March 23.—Deputy Sheriff Barefield arrived in Memphis to-night from Ripley, Tenn., with Henderson House, a negro under sentence of death for the murder of a white man. House was brought to this city to save him from possible mob violence. House is the man in whose favor Louis Rice, the negro who was lynched at Ripley, gave favorable testimony.

TIMES

ATTANOOGA, TENN.

JAN 10 1900

OFFICERS
+ MURDERED!

Two Men Shot to Death
by Negroes.

POSSES IN PURSUIT,
LYNCHING ASSURED

Officers Had Negroes in Charge
and Were Killed by
Brothers of the
Prisoners.

Ripley, Tenn., Jan. 9.—Marvin Durham and W. D. Turner, officers of the peace, were this morning shot to death while in the discharge of their duty by a mob of negroes.

A throng of 500 people are in pursuit of the murderers and a double lynching is expected to follow their capture.

as the community is horrified and exasperated by the unprovoked crime. Turner was a constable in the district in which the killing took place and had deputized Durham to assist him in making the arrest of a negro named Gingery, who was wanted for failure to obey the vaccination laws, which have been enforced with considerable rigor hereabout of late on account of the prevalence of sporadic cases of smallpox in this vicinity. They had the negro under way, bringing him to this city, when they were overtaken by two other negroes, brothers of the prisoner, who, without warning, fired from the rear, shooting both the officers in the back of the head and producing instant death in both cases.

Gingery then escaped with his brothers. As soon as the news of the tragedy reached his town intense excitement arose, and many business people closed up their shops in order to join in the chase of the murderers. Hounds were brought forth and all the people who had left for scene of the killing carried arms and evidently bent on taking vengeance on the slayers if they caught.

TWO NEGROES LYNCHED

And a Posse Is in Pursuit of Others Implicated in the Crime.

Ripley, Tenn., Jan. 9.—(Midnight.)—The latest reports from the large posse which went in pursuit of the Gingery negroes are that two of the miscreants have been caught and lynched. The two negroes were swung to trees of the roadside at 9:30 o'clock tonight. One of the dead men is the prisoner who was being escorted to jail when the officers were shot by his brothers. The searching party is still out hunting for other participants in the crime. It is reported that many negroes in the neighborhood are arming themselves and excitement runs high. The negroes are being run off the streets tonight and are warned to remain quiet. A negro was assaulted at 8 o'clock by a white man and is perhaps fatally injured. Every incoming train has brought large numbers of men who have joined in pursuit of other negroes.

BANNER

NASHVILLE, TENN.

October 18 1900

LYNCHED.

FRATE WARFIELD, COLORED,
HANGED BY A MOB.

TAKEN FROM THE ELKTON JAIL

Usual Verdict Returned and the Body
Will Be Buried By the
County.

Tennessee.

Special to the Banner.
Elkton, October 18.—The negro, Frate Warfield, who attempted to outrage Mrs. Len Penick near this city last Tuesday, has paid the penalty of his crime. Yesterday everything was so quiet regarding the affair that it began to look as if the law would be allowed to take its course. Last night, however, about midnight, a mob quietly entered the city, made its way to the county jail and demanded Warfield. Jailor Grumbly demurred at first, but was finally convinced that it was best to open the doors. After securing the prisoner they took him out Clarksville street, about one mile from the city, and swung him to a limb.

The mob did its work in such a quiet and orderly manner that very few citizens knew what had happened until this morning. A large crowd was on the scene when Coroner Bruce arrived and he at once empaneled a jury, which brought in the usual verdict. The father of the dead negro refused to allow the body to be brought home and the remains will be buried by the county.

The following is a copy of the verdict: "We, the jury, find the body before us to be that of Fratus Warfield, colored, and that he came to his death by hanging at the hands of unknown party or parties. This October 18, 1900. L. W. Gaines, foreman; J. T. Page, W. H. Russell, A. C. Crume, John W. Brannum and W. T. Lynch."

RESS

NEW YORK

September 15 1900

LYNCHED THREE NEGROES.

Mob Hanged Them in Sight of the Jail in Mississippi.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 14.—A masked mob of between sixty and one hundred men broke into jail in Tunica, Miss., early to-day and took out three negroes, whom they strung up to a tree within 100 yards of the jail. Not a shot was fired.

The dead negroes are Frank Brown, who shot Frank Cheshire, a prosperous planter in Oaklanding, six months ago; David Moore, who shot Dan Boswell ten days ago, and William Brown, who, with confederates, shot and cut to death a young white man in State Levee last month.

PICAYUNE

NEW ORLEANS, L.

September 15 1900

THREE NEGROES LYNCHED.

Taken from Jail by Sixty Masked Men and Hanged.

All Three of Them Were Guilty of Murder—Sheriff Ivy Refuses to Talk.

Tunica, Miss., Sept. 14.—Frank Brown, William Brown and David Moore, three

negroes, under indictment for murder, were lynched at an early hour this morning by a mob, composed of about sixty white men. The negroes were indicted for separate offenses and had been in the county jail here for some time. The mob, which was well organized, was orderly and quiet in its movements. The door of the jail was forced and the negroes were securely bound. The prisoners were taken to a large tree only a short distance from the jail and were strung up without ceremony. When asked for a statement of the affair Sheriff Ivy, of Tunica, declined to discuss the matter.

They Were All Murderers.

Memphis, Tenn., Sept. 14.—A masked mob of between 60 and 100 men broke into the jail at Tunica, Miss., to-day and took out three negroes, whom they strung up to a tree near the jail. Not a shot was fired and the mob soon dispersed.

The dead negroes are Frank Brown, who shot Frank Cheshire, a prosperous planter at Oak landing, six months ago; David Moore, who shot Dan Boswell ten days ago, and William Brown, who, with confederates, shot and cut to death a young white man at State levee, one month previous.

Lynchings—1900

Texas.

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Cases of.
NEWS

LYNCHBURG, VA.
Feb. 13, 1900

WHITE OFFENDER LYNCHED

Texas Mob Hangs James Sweeney to a Telephone Pole.

Port Arthur, Texas., February 11.—James Sweeney, white, was lynched at 1 o'clock this morning. Sweeney was a cotton screwman foreman, and had killed Charles Crumbach, a fellow-laborer by jamming a bayonet through his neck.

The crime was committed on the afternoon of February 1 in a room with no witnesses present, and is said to have resulted from a saloon fight that took place a few hours previously. Monday, Sweeney was indicted for murder in the first degree. He was placed on trial at Beaumont, Tex., Friday, and last night the jury returned a verdict of "not guilty."

As soon as he was released Sweeney returned to Port Arthur, arriving here at 12:30 this morning. Word had been telegraphed ahead that he was coming, and a mob met him at the depot, marched him uptown, and strung him up to a telephone pole without ceremony. In the first attempt the rope broke. The second attempt was made successful by tying Sweeney's legs so that his feet could not touch the ground and drawing the rope taut.

Their work accomplished, the mob, which was made up of Port Arthur citizens, dispersed quietly. Sheriff Langham, of Beaumont, was notified of the mob's work and immediately started for Port Arthur. He returned to Beaumont tonight with "Jack" Martin, a boss stevedore and a fellow-workman of Crumbach's, in custody. Martin is believed to have been a ringleader in the lynching.

Port Arthur is the southern terminus of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railway. The town was built up with the advent a few years ago of that railroad, and most of its citizens are Northern people. The citizens deplore the lynching, but none of them appears to condemn it.

RICHMOND, VA.

March 25 1900

A RIOTOUS MOB LYNCHED TWO PRISONERS IN BROAD DAYLIGHT AT EMPORIA BENEATH THE VERY SHADOW OF THE COURTHOUSE.

Military Had Scarcely Left the Town When the Murderers Prepared to Commit Their Great Crime.

EX-JUDGE OF THE COUNTY TOOK PART IN THE LYNCHING

Plot Between Bloodthirsty Citizens and the Authorities to Have the Troops Withdrawn and Then Go Ahead With the Hanging.

IS BELIEVED ONE OF THE VICTIMS IS INNOCENT OF THE CRIME CHARGED

Walter Cotton, the Negro Murderer, and a White Man, Thought to be Named O'Grady Swung Up to a Limb Despite the Protests of Law Abiding Citizens, While the Sheriff, Who Was "Under the Weather", Made Himself Scarce—Many Hundreds of People, Including Some Ladies, Witnessed the Lynching, Which Was Participated in by a Large Number of Countrymen from all Parts of Greenville County.

EMPORIA, VA., March 24—Walter Cotton, the negro murderer, and Brandt O'Grady, the man who is supposed to have had part in the killing of Officers Saunders and Welton, were lynched in the jail yard here to-day.

After the whites had taken the life of the negro, the blacks, led by several men of the other race, executed the alleged Irishman. A crowd of large proportions for a town of the size of this one, cheered as the two men were strung to the limb of an ancient wild cherry tree. Two shots were fired into the body of the negro by a relative of Mr. Welton.

The unlawful hanging of these men was made possible by an order for the removal of the Blues. These soldiers had not reached Richmond on their return before the infuriated mob broke into the

jail and brought the negro out. O'Grady was lynched soon thereafter.

A MEMORABLE DAY.

This day has been one the people of Greenville and adjoining counties can never forget. The soldiers were on guard duty all night. They moved about over their beats in the chill night air, lounged about a big log fire or slept for brief periods in their blankets. It was a cold, clear, dismal morning. The weather

was anything but such as to make guard duty pleasant. But not a soldier complained. Each one faithfully performed the duty assigned him. Major Cutchins and the other officers stayed up all night. Many of the men who had assembled to lynch Cotton went home after Mr. S. V. Southall, Jr., and others had assured them that Cotton would not be taken away. Some were not satisfied and came back

and remained in the neighborhood of the court-house.

TO REMOVE THE MILITIA.

About seven o'clock some of the officials got together and decided that it would be well to remove the militia. Sheriff Lee, who was not in the best of condition the night before, showed up and relieved Acting Sheriff Robertson. Mr. Lee was still a little the "worse for wear," but resumed his duties. By seven o'clock Major Cutchins received information that an order for the discharge of the militia would likely be issued. It was then that he wired the Governor to hold Company A, of the Blues, asking if he should obey orders, and informing the Executive that Cotton would be lynched if the troops should be removed. It was sometime before the reply of the Governor was received. In the meantime, a conference of officials and prominent citizens was arranged to take place in

Judge Goodwyn's office. People were by this time flocking into the town. They came from all parts of Greenville, from Sussex and other adjoining counties. Nearly every man was armed.

DIDN'T WANT HIM TO LEAVE.

The conference at Judge Goodwyn's office took place soon after nine o'clock. There were about a score of persons present. The Judge presided, and stated that the Governor had wired Major Cutchins to obey orders if he and the

Sheriff should order the troops withdrawn. He asked those assembled what they thought should be done. Various views were expressed, but all were practically agreed that Cotton should not be, under any circumstances, taken to Portsmouth. Inasmuch as lawyers had advised that the negro having escaped, from Portsmouth while under sentence of death, he would not be legally tried and convicted in Greenville, but would have to be carried to Portsmouth and resented to death. The Greenville people were frank to say that the man should be executed in their county.

MORE TROOPS NEEDED.

Major Cutchins told the gentleman that if the military were going to remain he would call for additional troops. "I can hold that jail with the men I have got against all Greenville," said the Major, "but I do not want to shoot down your people. Many will think they can take Cotton against one company. They, therefore, may make an attack, and then there will be bloodshed. A larger force will have the moral effect of preventing an attack, and will prevent the loss of life."

When the Major had concluded his remarks a gentleman said: "I move that and placing a citizens guard about the jail hold up their hands."

SOLDIERS DISCHARGED.

Major Cutchins at Once Leaves With His Soldiers.

The vote was unanimous. Sheriff Lee and Judge Goodwyn at once signed the order of discharge and Major Cutchins pocketed the paper and went over into the court yard. He notified Captain Daughtry to prepare to leave for Richmond with his men. The soldiers were taken off guard duty and the crowd of whites and blacks pressed into the yard. Sheriff Lee took charge of the jail. I asked him as he was leaving the court yard how many deputies he had sworn in. "We need practically none during the day," he said, "but will have guards at the jail to-night." I did not see the sheriff again during the day.

The soldiers soon departed and marched down the dusty road and across Meherrin River to the station, half a mile away. There were a number of people present to see them off. The boys were given a farewell cheer.

JUDGE WARNED TO STAY AWAY.

The clouds that had hovered over the town during the early part of the morning had all disappeared at 11 o'clock, and the sun shone warm and bright. It was an ideal spring day, and the court-house green was a very comfortable lounging place.

The crowd of visitors was constantly increasing. They came in all sorts of vehicles and on foot. They were mostly the farmers of the surrounding county, who had known and loved the two murdered men. There was no longer any loud talking or denunciation of officers

The men got down to the business which brought them to town. They gathered in little groups and discussed the situation. It was quite apparent that something unusual was going to happen very soon. Judge Goodwyn had been warned to keep out of the court-house yard. He was informed that if he attempted to interfere with anything that might go on his own life would be in danger. He watched the movements of the men from his yard, about fifty yards away. Sheriff Lee had been told also that he had better not stay about the jail.

TO LYNCH TWO.

It seems that it was at first proposed to lynch the negro to-night, but the way being clear and many persons having come from a distance, the leaders could see no reason for postponing the work. Besides, some reasoned that it would have the desired effect upon evil-disposed persons to have the execution take place before the large crowd assembled. There were at this time probably one thousand whites and blacks, the former being slightly in the majority, in the square. A few negro women were on the outskirts of the crowd. A number of white ladies could see what was transpiring from their porches across the main street of the town. About half past twelve o'clock the smaller groups of men began to join the central one. It was not long before there was a movement toward the jail. Then everybody realized that the lynching of Cotton was about to take place. A shout was sent up by a few.

EX-JUDGE THE LEADER.

Former Occupant of the County Bench Helped to Lynch Negro.

Former County Judge G. P. Barham was the recognized leader of the party. He and a few others had no trouble in entering the jail. The man who had the keys made a formal protest. There was considerable delay in getting the prisoner out. He was shackled and chained to the floor. It required about ten minutes to get these things unfastened. Outside was considerably subdued excitement, but no disorder. The average white man wore a very determined look. They seemed to think the lynching of the negro was a very solemn duty. The negroes were quiet. Some openly said they thought this murderer ought to die by the method decided upon.

NO PLEA FOR MERCY.

Cotton made no protest. He did not beg for mercy. He did not yell. In fact, he knew the cure was at hand, and sullenly did as he was told to do. The shackles removed, the rope was adjusted about Cotton's neck, but the handcuffs were not removed. As he was led out there was fear that an attempt would be made to shoot him, as several persons appealed to the crowd not to shoot. No one drew a revolver. The man walked steadily. The rope choked him as he was being dragged to a tree about thirty yards distant. A young man climbed up to the first limb and the end of the rope was thrown to him. He placed it over the branch. A dozen men got hold of the rope, and the negro was jerked up. Then two pistol balls were fired into his body. Death was almost instantaneous. The body was not cut down at once, but was left hanging there.

By this time the crowd had doubled. The most exciting incident of the day was yet to come. The negroes, looking upon the form of one of their race hang-

in their sight, began to demand the life of the white man, O'Grady. "You have killed the negro, now let's hang the white man," they said in a chorus. "We will help you," responded a number of whites.

O'GRADY HANGED TOO.

Appeals Were Made in Vain for the Man's Life.

The crowd rushed back to the jail. Half a dozen men went in to protect O'Grady. Judge Barham addressed the mob. "Cotton was a confessed murderer," he said, "but who knows that the white man is guilty?"

"We do," responded several voices. "No, you don't," answered the Judge. "This man may be innocent. Let's give him a chance to prove. If guilty, I will go as far as any one of you in punishing him."

"Bring him out," shouted a chorus of voices.

Then several of the mob broke by Judge Barham and entered the jail. There was some trouble in getting into the cell. The lynchers were forced out. But they were determined to make another effort. Mr. C. T. Boykin, of Richmond, appealed to

them to spare the man, but they refused to listen to him. Another entry was made into the cell, and the rope was actually placed around the man's neck. In the meantime, Colonel Field, of Petersburg, who commanded a regiment in Mahone's division, addressed the crowd. He told them they might lynch an innocent man, and they had better go slow.

"Bring him out," was the answer to the Colonel.

There was considerable argument in the cell. It was finally agreed to give O'Grady three days within which to prove his innocence. The rope was removed and the crowd retired.

While all this was transpiring, the prisoner had practically nothing to say. He appeared dazed.

The mob was not satisfied, and after a few minutes' waiting another body of whites and blacks went into the jail and brought the man out. He was dragged and half pushed, prisoners and men, to the same place where he had died. The negro

down. O'Grady was cut the same time. He was executed. No death resulted. No bullets were fired. The crowd, especially the negroes, sent up a great cheer while he was in the throes of death.

The body was soon cut down and lay beside that of Cotton, on the ground, for several hours. Many curious people went to look into the faces of the dead.

There were a few who wanted the four other whites in jail, the three Delanys and Jim Clay, lynched, but as it was evident that these people were innocent they were released, and made to shake the dust of the town from their feet.

CLAIMS THE REWARD.

Mr. Moore Was Given Charge of the Body of Cotton.

The lynchings over, the crowd rapidly dispersed. No inquest was held on the bodies. They were laid in the afternoon in plain wooden boxes. That of Cotton was turned over to Mr. Moore, who captured him. He will take it to



JUDGE W. SAMUEL GOODWYN.

(From a photograph taken some time ago. He now wears no beard.)

Portsmouth and claim the reward of \$400 offered for the capture of the escaped murderer, dead or alive. O'Grady's remains will be buried to-day by the authorities.

Those who looked into the features of O'Grady said they were those of a highly-bred man. He had beard of dark brown color, which was slightly sprinkled with gray. O'Grady is probably an assumed name. The man looks to be of German descent instead of Irish. He had little to say of his past history. Boston, he stated, was his home. He came, he said, of a good family, and once had considerable property. After the death of his wife he went to drinking and squandered all his money. Then he became a tramp. His daughter was taken charge of by her grandparents and is being educated in Paris.

BELIEVE O'GRADY INNOCENT.

There are many who believe O'Grady was nothing more than a thief. It is true he was in the building with Cotton when the murders were committed, but he denied doing any of the shooting, and the negro declared he himself killed both Cotton's Crimes.

EMPORIA, VA., March 24—Special.—Cotton talked freely in jail here of his misdoings, and asserts he has killed nine men since December last, and wonders at himself that he allowed Mr. Moore to capture him when he could have killed him so easily.

Most of the articles stolen from Mr. and Mrs. Jack Grizzard have been re-

covered, and also the keys of the saloon belonging to George Bilck, who was murdered six weeks ago in North Emporia.

It was a sad sight when at the moment the murderer was landed at the jail the coffins for his victims were being taken from the undertaker's, a short distance from the jail. The victims, Messrs. Saunders and Welton, were both useful citizens; men with families dependent on them, and both were Confederate soldiers with good records.

Lynchings-1900 23M

Cases or
HERALD

BALTIMORE, MD.

March 26 1900

CRITICISING TYLER

Governor of Virginia Censured
for Withdrawing Troops.

PEOPLE OF STATE MORTIFIED

Lynching at Emporia Widely Discussed—
Situation There Quiet.

Remains of Cotton Brought to Ports-
mouth, Where They Were Re-
viewed by Thousands From
Norfolk County.

(Special Dispatch to the Morning Herald.)

Richmond, Va., March 25.—The bold lynching of Walter Cotton, the negro murderer, and Brandt O'Grady, the white man, by the mob at Emporia yesterday, is still the chief topic of conversation here. The affair has aroused more interest than any lynching that ever took place in Virginia, and everywhere in Richmond today the action of Governor Tyler in withdrawing the troops after having been advised by Major Cutchins, in command of the soldiers, that if the military left the scene, the lynching would be promptly executed, is being discussed.

Governor Tyler is severely censured for not having the prisoners removed or ordering the military to remain on the scene. The Governor tried to place the responsibility on Sheriff Lee, of Greenville county, who requested that the troops be withdrawn, but Sheriff Lee was too much the worse for liquor on the night before the lynching and had to be relieved from duty.

The general opinion here is that Governor Tyler, who was master of the situation, through the aid of the military, should have kept the military at Emporia until all was quiet, and law-abiding citizens here have expressed mortification that the laws of the Commonwealth should have been trampled under foot by a mob.

Whisky Flowed Freely.

It is well known that a large number of those who took part in the lynching had been drinking. An effort was made to close the barrooms at Emporia and at Bellfield, a rough-and-tumble railroad town one mile distant. But

whisky flowed freely, and many people in the mob, including some of the authorities, were half drunk. It is a subject of wide comment that Ex-Judge Barham, who preceded Judge Goodwyn on the bench of Greenville county, was among the first to enter the jail when the murderer Cotton was taken out and lynched. Judge Barham was on the bench of Greenville county several years ago, when an effort was made by two leading criminal lawyers of Richmond to get him to grant bail on habeas corpus proceedings to Frank Parker, alias half a dozen other names, who swindled A. W. Withers, a wealthy citizen of Gloucester county, and a sport who spent money like water, out of \$5,000 on a gold-brick game.

The plan was to give bail for Parker as high as \$7,000, and then let the gold-brick man jump his bond. One of the lawyers indiscreetly remarked that there would be no difficulty in "hoodwinking that county judge." Judge Barham heard of the remark, and after the argument stuck out for \$50,000 bond. This was too high for the gold-brick lawyers and they afterward got bail from Judge Clinton, of Charles City, for \$7,000. Just as had been expected, Parker jumped his bond and has never been seen here since.

Militiamen Disgusted.

Several members of Company B of the Blues Battalion were seen by the Herald correspondent, and all of them are disgusted with the proceedings at Emporia. They stated that the military was put on one side of a fence, on the other side of which were the infuriated citizens who afterward took part in the lynching, and justices of the peace, constables and officers mixed up in a bunch, so that if an order to fire had been given the soldiers would not have been able to discriminate between lynchers and officers of the law. There is no doubt but that there was a plot between them to have the military withdrawn, and then go ahead with the lynching.

A telegram from Emporia tonight said quiet prevails in the town. The body of O'Grady was buried today by the county. The body of Cotton was taken to Portsmouth by the man Moore, who arrested him, and Moore will claim the \$400 reward offered for the capture of the negro murderer.

Judge Goodwyn has announced that he will have an outside jury sit on the case of the lynchers. This will be a difficult task, as there is no doubt that officers of the county were ring-leaders in the mob.

Emporia is the county-seat of a county better known for moonshine liquor than anything else.

EXHIBITED THE BODY.

The Remains of Murderer Cotton
Brought to Portsmouth and There
Viewed by Thousands of People.

(Special Dispatch to the Morning Herald.)

Norfolk, Va., March 25.—The body of Walter Cotton, the negro lynched yesterday at Emporia for the murder of two citizens, arrived at Portsmouth late this afternoon over the Southern Railway. It was taken at once to the local police station, and in the centre of the room was publicly exhibited, the top of the rough pine box in which the body was in being lifted off and the face of the dead multi-murderer being exposed to view.

The news that Cotton's body had arrived in the town from which jail he escaped while under sentence of death for murdering a citizen spread rapidly, and hundreds of people from every section of Norfolk county flocked to the station

Everyone was permitted to see the remains, the people being made to file past the box singly. It is estimated that several thousand people viewed the body.

Tomorrow it will be taken to the Medical College at Richmond and dissected. As the body has been delivered at Portsmouth, the white and negro constables who arrested Cotton will probably receive Sheriff Smith's reward. The latter, who returned from Emporia with Cotton's remains, said he saw the body of O'Grady, the white tramp who was also lynched, and identified it as the same man who was confined in Portsmouth Jail with Cotton while the latter was under sentence of death for murdering Citizen Wyatt.

O'Grady was an umbrella-repairer, and had many files which he used in his business. The authorities feel certain that O'Grady furnished Cotton with the tools that gave the latter his liberty while his death watch slept not 10 feet away from the cell, and whose coat and hat were stolen by the nifty desperado as he prepared for flight.

The people of Portsmouth condemn the action of the mob at Emporia, since Cotton would have met death lawfully in Portsmouth for the offense he was convicted of, namely the murder of Charles Wyatt, an aged and highly respected white citizen of that city.

THE TIMES

RICHMOND, VA.

March 27 1900

THE EMPORIANS WERE SURPRISED

They Send a Signed State-
ment to the Times.

THE TROOPS A MENACE

Their Presence Would Create a
Conflict.

TROOPS WOULD BE ATTACKED.

The Citizens Did All in Their Power
to Allay Excitement and Were
Much Surprised at the Subse-
quent Action of the Crowd.

Deny They are Blood-
thirsty Citizens.

EMPORIA, VA., March 26.—Special.—

The excitement over the lynching has entirely subsided, and business has been

resumed again.

Your correspondent encloses a letter to your paper from the citizens who participated in the conference at Judge Goodwyn's office:

CITIZENS' POSITION.

Emporia, Va., March 26, 1900.

Editor Times:

In your issue of Sunday, 25th instant, you have unintentionally, we hope, done the citizens of Emporia an injustice, and as citizens and members of the conference held in Judge Goodwyn's office Saturday morning, he having invited some of the leading business men and representative citizens to get their views in reference to the troops remaining here to guard the prisoners in jail, we wish to correct the wrong impression produced by your paper. We, with the other gentlemen present, voted for the removal of the troops. It was not "a plot between blood-thirsty citizens and the authorities to have the troops withdrawn, and then go ahead with the hanging," as the headlines of your paper state, nor "with an agreement entered into with the leaders of the mob and the Judge and Sheriff to send the troops away," as your editorial claims. But we, knowing the situation, the outraged feelings of the neighbors, and friends of the two murdered men, and how incensed they were against the troops being here, and their objections to the removal of the prisoner, and their indignation increasing all the time, we thought it a certainty if the troops remained there would be useless blood shed through a conflict between the troops and the friends and neighbors of the murdered men, for there was every indication of an attack being made on the troops to procure the prisoners and to prevent their being taken away from here.

As a lesser of two evils, and to prevent further bloodshed, we considered it best that the troops be withdrawn, hoping thereby, with counsel and advice, and by assuring them that as the troops had been removed the prisoners would remain here, they would allow the law to take its course. We were not "blood-thirsty citizens," as you term us, but doing what we thought best under the circumstances, and we hope you will make the correction.

After the withdrawal of the troops the citizens did all in their power to allay the excitement, and succeeded in getting a large number of the crowd to disperse and go to their homes. The son of Mr. Saunders, one of the murdered men, left the place with the crowd, and it was thought all the trouble had passed over, and we were very much surprised at the subsequent action of the crowd.

Respectfully,

PETER B. TILLAR,
M. J. SQUIRE,
W. F. DEAL,
H. MACLIN,
H. W. HALL,
H. SCHWARTZ,
B. W. WYCLE,
E. C. TREDWAY,
W. T. FIELDS,
CHARLES BAKER,
W. E. BAILEY,
J. J. TAYLOR,
J. E. BAKER,

SHERIFF FEELS BADLY.

EMPORIA, VA., March 26.—Special.—The sheriff is confined to his room, and feeling badly to make any statement. He says he will prepare one to-morrow.

HELPED COTTON ESCAPE.

NORFOLK, VA., March 26.—Special.—It develops that O'Grady, the tramp lynched at Emporia, was confined in Portsmouth jail on the charge of vagrancy at the time Cotton was in the jail, under sentence to be hanged for the murder of Storekeeper Charles Wyatt.

O'Grady was an itinerant umbrella-mender, and when arrested files were found on him.

These were returned to him when he was released some two weeks ago before Cotton filed the bars and escaped.

The cut in the bars fit the files O'Grady carried.

After O'Grady was released he visited the jail, and the police are convinced he handed Cotton the files with which the latter cut the bars.

The police believe that O'Grady got arrested by his own design, that he might be near Cotton and aid him in escaping. Many circumstances make this appear probable.

BODY IDENTIFIED.

PORTSMOUTH, March 26.—Special.—Sheriff Williamson Smith returned to Portsmouth from Emporia this evening, bringing with him the body of Walter Cotton, the negro murderer, who, with a white man named O'Grady, was lynched there Saturday.

Some doubt as to whether the lynched negro was Cotton having been expressed here, the Sheriff decided to bring the body to Portsmouth in order that those who knew Cotton might identify the body. There were none of these who failed.

SUFFOLK, VA., March 26.—Special.—Hurricane Branch, a detective, said this evening that he and W. H. Moore, who arrested Cotton, had agreed to divide the reward. There is \$400 all told.

Branch said the body had been stolen and carried ten miles from Emporia. The box was opened to get Cotton's photo, and there was an effort by sev-

eral persons to mutilate the person by cutting off fingers.

Blame the Sheriff.

The Philadelphia Press, in yesterday's issue, says, editorially:

"The lynching of two men, one white and the other black, in Virginia Saturday, is all the more deplorable because the prompt action of the Governor in sending a detachment of soldiers to the scene of the trouble appeared to have prevented the disgrace of a lynching. The journey of the soldiers was, however, fruitless, as a short-sighted or weak-kneed sheriff sent them away, and so gave the mob the opportunity to vent its fury on the victims. Governor Tyler is not apparently the chief one to blame for this lynching. He did what he could to prevent it by honoring the sheriff's requisition for help, but as the same sheriff took the responsibility of ordering the soldiers away he must be held accountable, in the main, for the mob's work. The Governor might have proceeded to the limit of declaring martial law, but as he was not on

and had to trust to the local authorities for information, he must be acquitted of blame by the public. The most significant feature of the affair is the fact that while the negro was lynched by white men, the negroes themselves were mainly instrumental in lynching the white man. It should show the whites how rapidly the colored people are learning the lesson of mob law and how quickly all law will come to be disregarded if there is not a radical change.

from the scene of the crime, white passing a clump of woods, a mob of 300 men intercepted the officer and his prisoners. Ropes were quickly thrown around the necks of the two negroes, but Constable Allen in some way succeeded in escaping with one. Long was quickly swung to a tree and the lynchers dispersed. The other man, whose name was Hale, was examined by a justice of the peace and discharged.

from the **HERALD** **NEW YORK.**

Wilson N.C.

Dated Jan. 12 1900

Newport News Lynching.

HERALD
NEW YORK.

May 12 1900

ATTACKED A WOMAN; LYNCHED BY MOB

Sheriff Overpowered, Gives Up the Keyes of the Prisoner's Cell.

HINTON, W. Va., Friday.—William Lee, a negro, was lynched late to-night by a mob of about one hundred men. Lee was from Reedsville, N. C., and for some months had been working on the Chesapeake and Ohio roadbed, near Sandstone. The night before last he attacked Mrs. P. H. Diefenbach, operator for the Chesapeake and Ohio at Sandstone.

He was frightened away, and this morning he was brought to this city.

The Circuit Court was in session and a special Grand Jury was summoned. It was expected that he would be tried and sentenced to-morrow. To-night, however, a mob went to the jail, overpowered the Sheriff, who, perceiving that all resistance was useless, gave them the keys to the cell in which Lee was confined.

Within twenty minutes the mob had taken Lee about three-quarters of a mile from town. They gave him time to pray. After he had been drawn up about five hundred shots were fired, many of which struck the body.

NEGRO LYNCHED IN VIRGINIA.

Dan Long Is Hanged by a Mob in Wythe County, Near Ivanhoe.

Special to The Chicago Record.

Richmond, Va., Dec. 7.—At an early hour this morning, while the world was asleep, a band of 300 determined men in the eastern end of Wythe county lynched Dan Long, a negro, charged with an attack upon Mrs. Fisher. Yesterday shortly before noon two negroes walked down the road leading to the town of Ivanhoe. They stopped at the house occupied by Robert Fisher and family. One negro remained in the road, and the other, Long, went to the house, some distance away. There Long found Mrs. Fisher alone. She was badly choked and seriously injured. The two negroes then went on their way, going toward Ivanhoe, four miles distant. News was quickly sent through the neighborhood, and Constable H. C. Allen of Ivanhoe arrested the two men on suspicion and took them back to the Fisher residence. Mrs. Fisher positively identified Long, but said she had not seen the other negro.

Constable Allen started back to Ivanhoe with his prisoners at about 2 a. m., choosing the dead of night because rumors of lynching were in the air. All precautions were futile, however, for a little over a mile

Norfolk, Va., January 6.—Police Sergeant Watts, of Lynchburg, father of W. W. Watts, who was lynched a Newport News yesterday morning for assaulting Mrs. Simpson, arrived here today, en route to Newport News. On learning that his son was guilty he declined to go further, and arranged by telephone for the burial. Watts' sister who is a teacher in a Lynchburg school, also telephoned that if her brother was guilty she did not want his body sent home. It will be sent to Richmond Medical College for dissecting purposes. Watts said he had tried to reclaim his boy, who was wayward, and had warned him of the fate that overtook him.

Sergeant Watts is a half brother of the late General James McDonald, a well known editor, and adjutant general of the State, and Hon. Alex McDonald, minister to Persia during Cleveland's second administration.

Richmond January, Va., January 6. Gov. Tyler to night, in reply to a query as to whether he contemplated any action in the matter of the lynching at Newport News Friday morning of W. W. Watts charged with rape replied that he did not. In fact, he said there was "nothing to do." An effort to find out and punish the lynchers lies with the local authorities.

ton, and the white tramp, O'Grady, who may or may not have been innocent, lost their lives. The County Court of Greenville convenes for the April term next Monday, and Judge Goodwyn has publicly declared his purpose to summon on the grand jury the very best citizens of his county, and to deliver to them the very best charge of which he is capable with a view to having them bring in bills of indictment against the men who banded together as a mob, overthrew law and order, and took the lives of the two men who were in the custody of the officers of the Commonwealth.

Just what the result of the deliberations of this grand jury will be is, of course, conjectural. Section 3977 of the Code prescribes that a regular grand jury shall consist of not less than sixteen nor more than twenty-four persons, and that a special grand jury shall consist of not less than six nor more than nine persons, and that each grand juror shall be a citizen of this State and a resident of the county in which the court is to be held.

This law makes it absolutely impossible to secure a grand jury remote from local influence, inasmuch as the jurymen must be drawn from Greenville county, but if Judge Goodwyn uses care in the selection of his jurymen and unprejudiced witnesses to the lynching are secured, they will, under the following oath, which they will have to take, be forced to make presentments:

"You shall diligently inquire, and true presentment make, of all such matters as may be given you in charge, or come to your knowledge, touching the present service. You shall present no person through prejudice or ill will, NOR LEAVE ANY UNPRESENTED THROUGH FEAR OR FAVOR, but in all your presentments you shall present the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth; so help you God."

Besides having upon him the obligation of empanelling a proper grand jury to investigate the lynchings, Judge Goodwyn has obligated himself to take action concerning the conduct of Sheriff Samuel W. Lee, who, it is claimed, was incapacitated by intoxication from performing his duties during the exciting period immediately preceding the lynchings. The Judge has the power of removing the Sheriff from Office, but the Sheriff can then demand a trial by jury.

GOVERNOR TYLER'S STATEMENT.

Governor Tyler was asked by a representative of the Dispatch last night what he had to say about the criticism in the Times as to his course in regard to allowing the troops to leave Emporia. He said criticisms, however severe and unjust, do not hurt when a man's conscience tells him he did his duty. "I can hardly think," he continued, "that the editor of the Times meant to be unkind when he put me in the unfair and unjust light he did before the country. Suppose Major Cutchins had remained at Emporia after the Sheriff had dismissed him, with the approval of the Judge, and a gathering of over twenty of the leading citizens of the town, and a conflict had arisen between his men and citizens, and lives had been sacrificed, on whose hands would their blood have been? If he had any authority for staying there, or if I had any authority to order him, under the circumstances to stay, I have not seen the law, unless it is found in a general way in the Constitution, or in section 211 of the Code, and these conflicts directly with sections 268 and 369, which are the specific

laws authorizing the use of troops and telling how it is to be done, and under which I acted. I might, under section 211 and the general provisions of the Constitution, have brushed aside the civil authorities entirely, and declared martial law, but would any sane man say it would have been right with the rights then before me? Section 211 and the general provisions of the Constitution clearly intend that the power for calling out troops by the Governor shall only be exercised when the mob shall become so powerful that the civil authorities cannot control it. This was clearly not the case in this instance, because, from the information I had, the mob had been dispersed, and the situation, it was declared, could be controlled by the civilian guards. This is shown by the following telegrams:

Emporia, March 23, 1900, 9:52 P. M. Governor Tyler, Richmond, Va.:

Have arranged to disperse mob and troops to leave for home at once, and everything quiet and prisoners will be guarded by citizens.

W. SAMUEL GOODWYN, Judge.

Emporia, March 23, 1900, 10 P. M. Governor J. Hoge Tyler, Richmond, Va.:

Agitation subsiding. Sheriff does not desire any other troops.

SOL. CUTCHINS, Major.

At 11:10 Major Cutchins wired: Twenty-five deputies sworn in and troops relieved from duty. Railroad office here closed. Can you arrange for our transportation?

SOL. CUTCHINS, Major.

After this the only telegrams I received were two from Major Cutchins at 1:30 and 2 A. M., telling me trouble was brewing and asking for more troops. In obedience to these telegrams I had a company summoned and started for Emporia. Immediately after their departure I received the following telegram from Major Cutchins:

Emporia, Va., March 24, 1900. Governor J. Hoge Tyler, Richmond, Va.: Hold company at Armory. Everything quiet this morning. We will soon be discharged. Without protection the prisoners will be lynched to-night. Shall I obey Sheriff's orders and leave?

SOL. CUTCHINS.

HAD NO OTHER INFORMATION.

"This was the only information I had, and it specifically stated everything was quiet, and that the soldiers would be dismissed. Even he only anticipated trouble at night, which I expected to meet by sending company back if occasion would require. Would any fair-minded man contend, with these lights before me, that I could have proclaimed martial law, and declared that a state of insurrection existed when Major Cutchins specifically stated that everything was quiet, and the civil authorities asserted that they could best control the situation in the absence of the military? The editor of the Times asks the question: 'Suppose Major Cutchins had reported to Governor Tyler that if the troops should be withdrawn the mob would carry out their threats the day before and lynch Judge Goodwyn. Is it possible that at the instance of the Sheriff the Governor would have called the troops away? Suppose the mob had begun to set fire to the town of Emporia, would the Governor have called the troops away simply because the Sheriff said so, and let the mob destroy the whole town?' Of course not. These would not have been parallel cases, for I not only had the Sheriff's statement that he had the mob under control, but this was substantiated by the Judge, when the Times's own correspondent described in

Saturday's paper as being 'cool, brave, and fearless,' supported by the testimony of all the leading citizens of the town of Emporia. Had such condition existed as supposed by the Times, or had I been able to foresee that the results would have been as they developed, I would have taken the responsibility of allowing the military to have remained, and given them proper instructions under section 211 and the general provisions of the Constitution, to which the Times refers. It is very easy to criticize after an affair is over.

DID NOT FORESEE THE RUSE.

"It is true that Major Cutchins said in his telegram received at 7:30 Saturday morning, after stating that all was quiet, etc., 'that the prisoners would be lynched that night'—not during the day—and I had not the slightest intimation that there would be any lynching during that day. It must be borne in mind that Judge Goodwyn had just wired me that he had dispersed the mob; that all was quiet, and that the Sheriff had sworn in a civil guard, and that it was thought best to send the military away. Major Cutchins had his opinion that trouble would follow. I had my fears and suspicions, but the civil authorities differed with us, and they were the parties responsible, and their people the ones directly affected. I sent a telegram to Major Cutchins, which it was intended that he should show to the Sheriff, and in it I warned the Sheriff that the sole responsibility was on him. When I did this I felt sure he would realize his responsibility, and if he felt there was risk in sending the troops away that he would countermand his order, and that then during the day I could send more troops. How could I have foreseen that it was all a ruse to get the soldiers away? They must have deceived the Judge, who, it seemed to me, was faithfully trying to do his duty. No, if under the circumstances I had declared martial law, and other good lives had been sacrificed, I would have been very much more criticised, and justly, than for the course I pursued. I had no intimation that the Sheriff was intoxicated, or that he was other than a competent officer. Law and order, of course, must be preserved, but it must be done in an orderly and lawful manner. Our people are jealous, and well they should be, in demanding the enforcement of that cardinal principle of our Bill of Rights, which declares 'that in all cases the military should be under strict subordination to, and governed by, the civil power,' and 'that all power of suspending laws, or the execution of laws by any authority without consent of the representatives of the people is injurious to their rights, and ought not to be exercised.' Certainly, these are just as binding as section 211 of the Code, and the general provisions of the Constitution quoted by the Times. Too free use of the military, or the use of it against the protest of the civil authorities, should be regarded as an unjust usurpation of authority, and should meet with the severest condemnation of the people. One of the indictments of our Declaration of Independence against George III. was 'that he had affected to render the military independent of, and superior to, the civil power.'

FAULT OF THE SHERIFF.

"Our forefathers planned wisely when they put it beyond the ability of any man to assume dictatorial power in the Union or in any of the States. The military was sent out when the call was made by the Sheriff, and I think it must be admitted with commendable promptness. So said the Times Saturday morning. They show-

ed your ability to protect the prisoners, or to have brought them away if the Judge and Sheriff, whose prisoners they were, had permitted it. They did all that was required of them, and were used as long as they were allowed to be used. If the law was outraged or a deception practiced it was not my fault, nor the fault of the law nor of the soldiers, but of the Sheriff, and he alone should be held responsible. Nothing but the enactment of the severest penalty and removal from office of such officers when they neglect their duty, and the imposing of heavy cost on local communities, will put a stop to such lawlessness.

HIS COURSE ENDORSED.

Governor Tyler last night received the following letter from a distinguished lawyer and former member of the General Assembly:

"March 25, 1900.

"Dear Governor,—Neither in your interview given out yesterday afternoon nor in the newspapers have I seen any reference to a recent precedent that exists for your action of Saturday in the Emporia matter. I mean the action of the Governor in the Lunenburg cases in the fall of 1895. At the time of the trial in the County Court of Lunenburg of Solomon Marable and others troops were sent to protect the prisoners at the request of the Sheriff. They were convicted and sent to Richmond for safe-keeping pending execution. A new trial was granted by the Supreme Court, and when the prisoners were taken back to Lunenburg Sheriff Cardozo declined to ask the Governor for an escort, declaring that the civil authorities could and would protect. The Governor at first said that he would send the prisoners in charge of a military escort, whether the Sheriff asked for it or not, but after examining the law he concluded he had no authority to do so, and they were turned over to the Sheriff, by whom they were safely conducted to Lunenburg.

"Upon the assembling of the Legislature the Governor asked that the power be conferred upon the Executive to call the militia whenever in his judgment it should be necessary to do so in order to maintain law, and the Legislature refused to change the law, preferring to leave such matters in the hands of the local authorities, save when the conditions were so grave as to justify the declaring of martial law. I do not remember whether the Governor sent a message to the Legislature embracing this suggestion, or whether a bill aimed at this change in the law was offered at his request and failed of passage. I am quite clear in my recollection, however, that the matter was widely agitated and discussed at the time. I suppose you can find the facts in the journals of 1895-'96. It has occurred to me that possibly this information may be of interest to you at this time. In common with other good citizens, I deeply deplore the action of the Greenville mob, but I do not see how, under the law as it stands, you could have acted differently in the premises."

REFERRED TO BY MINISTERS.

The Emporia lynching was referred to in many of the city churches on Sunday, either directly in the discourse of the preachers, or indirectly in their prayers. Dr. Moore, in a prayer at the Second Presbyterian church, besought Divine aid to save the State from lawlessness. Rev. Dr. J. B. Hawthorne, Rev. M. Ashby Jones, and Rev. H. T. Louthan, all deplored the lynching. Professor S. C. Mitchell, who preached at the Second Baptist church Sunday night, discussed the tragedy at some length, and censured Governor Tyler quite severely for allowing the troops to be sent away from Emporia.

O'GRADY AS AN ACCOMPLICE.

While the law-abiding citizens of Vir-

DEFENDS HIS COURSE.

DISPATCH

RICHMOND, VA.

March 27 1900

HE REPLIES TO CRITICISMS.

Says He Alone Would Have Been Censured Had Citizens Been Killed.

GRAND JURY TO MEET MONDAY.

Judge Goodwyn Announces His Purpose to Have the Best Men in the

County—O'Grady Said to Have Been

a Companion of Cotton's

No occurrence of recent years in Virginia has aroused such widespread and intense feeling as the double lynching at Emporia on Saturday. The work of the mob has been for three days, and is still, the topic of all-absorbing interest. The people generally are severe in their criticism of those officials whom they regard as responsible for the withdrawal of the troops which made it possible for the law to be flagrantly violated in open daylight.

Governor Tyler, who feels that he has been unjustly censured, gave out a statement last night in reply to an editorial of one of the city papers, and in this he defends his course in the matter. The Governor received numerous assurances yesterday that his action was in accordance with the law, as these persons construe it, and in his mail last night was a letter designed to show that there is precedent for his course, and that it was in keeping with the manifest spirit of the Legislature.

GRAND JURY TO ACT.

All await now the action of the grand jury of Greenville county, hoping, but hardly expecting, that indictments will be found against the participants in the tragedy whereby the negro murderer, Cot-

single are naturally indignant that the law was not permitted to take its course, they are, however, particularly incensed that O'Grady, whose guilt was by no means established, should have suffered death at the hands of a mob without having been given any opportunity of proving his innocence. Telegrams received here from Portsmouth yesterday place a different aspect on the O'Grady case, and indicate that there may have been more reason for suspecting O'Grady of complicity in Cotton's crimes than was at first supposed. The Norfolk Pilot of Sunday says on this point:

"During Cotton's confinement in the city jail here there was incarcerated a white tramp named James O'Grady, who eked out an existence by following the trade of saw filing. He and Cotton became fast friends, and the escape of Cotton so soon after O'Grady's liberation is, the police think, the best evidence that he is the man who furnished the tools to Cotton with which he cut his way out to liberty. Their belief is further strengthened in the position taken by them in fact that Cotton and O'Grady were equally implicated in the great crimes committed in and around Greenville county, and still further by the fact that they both met death at the hands of the same mob, and on the same tree for the same crimes.

A Portsmouth telegram of yesterday goes further. It says:

"O'Grady, the white tramp, who was lynched with Cotton, was responsible for the latter's escape from the jail here, while the negro was under sentence of death for murder three months ago. Sheriff identified O'Grady's body as that of the man who was imprisoned here at the time Cotton was awaiting the gallows. O'Grady was an umbrella mender, and a number of small files used by him in this work were restored to him when he was discharged from prison, some days before Cotton's escape. These tools were used by Cotton in filing his way out of jail, the niches in the iron bars exactly fitting the files.

COTTON'S BODY IN PORTSMOUTH

A special telegram from Norfolk says: "The coat Cotton had on when lynched was that of Death-Watchman Saunders. It was taken by the negro at the time he sawed himself out of the Portsmouth jail."

"The reward of \$400 offered for Cotton will be paid W. H. Moore, who will divide it with Constable Branch, of Suffolk, and the negro Parham, who assisted in the capture. The murderer's body was photographed to-day. Pictures will be sent to various police departments throughout the country. The bringing of Cotton's body to Portsmouth was a political move on the part of Sheriff Smith, who is candidate for re-election to office. Many had said that they would vote against Smith in the primary because his deputies allowed Cotton to escape. The ex-Confederate soldier-sheriff thought that public censure would be allayed by bringing the body to Portsmouth and allowing the people to see it. The Sheriff has no doubt gained many votes by his action."

O'GRADY WAS AN AFTERTHOUGHT

It is a fact freely admitted by all who are in a position to know aught of the lynching that the mob had no idea of lynching O'Grady when they decided to take the life of Cotton. After the negro's body was strung up the colored population thirsted for the blood of a white man, and, encouraged by a few whites, they were permitted to execute the tramp, one white man assisting them by adjusting the rope over the limb of the tree. The other whites stood by and applauded

ALL QUIET AT EMPORIA

Why the Withdrawal of the Troops Was Advised.

EMPORIA, VA., March 26.—(Special).—The excitement occasioned by the lynching on Saturday has entirely subsided, though the affair is still being discussed very freely. Business, which had been almost entirely suspended for a week, has been resumed, and the people feel relieved that, notwithstanding the worst came, it is at least over and our town can have peace and quiet once more. The conservative citizens of this place regret the lynching, and did all they could to prevent it, but they were powerless, as were the officers also, who did not apprehend any such action in the day of least—and a strong guard would certainly have been placed around the jail at night. The feelings that actuated the conservative men in advising a withdrawal of the troops was that this would be the less of two evils. The troops could not have remained till court-day, and had any attempt been made to remove the prisoners, the consequences would have been awful. So infuriated were the people that they were determined that Cotton should pay

the death penalty here, where one of his loudest crimes was committed. This was the motive that actuated the citizens who met in Judge Goodwyn's office.

Promises had been made that the law would be allowed to take its course, and they could not have known that an attempt would be made to lynch the prisoners; but they knew that there was only one other course—that the troops would remove the prisoners, with what consequences no one could say, for feeling never ran higher anywhere, and they thought that the best remedy was the withdrawal of the troops, and trust in a citizens' guard to defend the jail.

There was no agreement on the part of the citizens and the authorities, for none of the citizens who participated in the conference in the Judge's office favored lynching, but wished the law to take its course. No one not at the scene of action can appreciate the situation.

It cannot be said what action will be taken as to those who participated in the lynching, but it is presumed that the grand jury will investigate thoroughly. Could the people have been convinced that Cotton would have been tried here, the lynching would not, in all probability, have taken place.

The home of Mr. J. B. Welton, who was murdered last Thursday by Walter Cotton, was destroyed by fire last night.

MR. W. Y. MORDECAI DEAD.

He Passed Away Sunday Morning—Other Deaths Sunday.

Mr. William Y. Mordecai, one of the oldest and best-known residents of Henrico, died Sunday morning at 2 o'clock at "Rosewood," his home, near Young's Pond. Deceased had been in ill health for more than a year, and during the past few months had been confined to his bed.

Mr. Mordecai was in the 64th year of his age. He was one of the best citizens of Henrico, and took the liveliest interest in all that pertained to its welfare. He was for a long time superintendent of the Brook Turnpike Company, and served a number of terms on the Board of Supervisors. He was a devoted member of Emanuel Episcopal church, and was the senior warden of the vestry.

Mr. Mordecai was the quartermaster-sergeant of the Second Company of Howitzers, and served gallantly during the war between the States. At the close of the struggle he took up his residence on the farm of his uncle, John B. Young, at the place known as Young's Pond. When the Howitzers organized their association he became a member, and was regular attendant at the annual meetings of that body until year before last. He is survived by a widow and six

children. His wife, Mrs. Mordecai, who is now in California, has sons, Messrs. John E. Agnew, Norwood, and Thomas Mordecai. His daughter is Miss Rose Mordecai.

The funeral took place at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon from Emanuel church, and was conducted by Rev. B. M. Randolph. The pall-bearers were Messrs. C. T. Watkins, H. C. Beattie, Joseph A. Johnston, Joseph Bryan, T. C. Redd, Gervais Storrs, W. H. Urquhart, and N. W. Rowe.

DEATH OF MRS. SUTTON.

Mrs. Mary Jane Sutton, widow of Colonel Norbourn Sutton, a veteran of the war of 1812, and mother of Policeman Marion Sutton, died Sunday afternoon at 6:45 o'clock at her home, No. 262 west Main street. She had been in failing health for a long time, and the end was not unexpected.

Mrs. Sutton leaves four children—Mrs. R. M. Glazebrook; Mrs. E. I. Brannon, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mr. William A. Sutton, of Hartford, Conn., and Mr. Marion B. Sutton.

The funeral services will be conducted at 12 o'clock to-day at the house by Rev. J. J. Grayatt, rector of Holy Trinity church. The burial will take place at Chantilly, in the private burying-ground of the family, and will be private. The pall-bearers will be Messrs. John H. Dickerson, Colonel B. O. James, R. R. Paggett, James Winston, Charles W. Goddin, George W. Epps, B. A. Jacob, John F. Toler, and Christopher W. Saunders.

DEATH OF MRS. NIXON.

Mrs. Rosalie Nixon, wife of Mr. William Nixon, and daughter of Mr. Joseph L. Whitaker, died at 10 o'clock Sunday night. She was 25 years of age.

Mrs. Nixon leaves two brothers—Frank and Joseph Whitaker—both members of the United States navy. One of them, Mr. Frank Whitaker, was the man who cut the Manila cable by Dewey's orders.

The funeral will take place at 10 o'clock this morning from the residence of her parents, No. 705½ north Fourth street. The pall-bearers will be:

Active—Messrs. August Bolling, Alfred Otto, George Vorbrunck, J. J. Steinbrecher, Joseph Wallmeyer, and Joseph W. Billey.

Honorary—Messrs. A. F. Hulcher, George B. Billey, John R. Armbrin, and J. Miller.

MR. JOHN O. TIMBERLAKE.

Mr. John O. Timberlake died at 10:30 o'clock Sunday night, at his home, No. 315 east Clay street. He had long been an invalid and confined to his bed. Mr. Timberlake was highly esteemed by all who knew him. He is survived by a widow and four children. They are Mrs. Addie Hayes, Mrs. Evelyn Watson, and Messrs. John O. and Jacob Timberlake. The funeral will take place from St. James church at 3 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

Mr. Samuel H. Bagby died Sunday at his residence, 239 O street, in his 74th year. Mr. Bagby was born in Fauquier county. He had been sick about two months with consumption. The funeral will take place on Wednesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock from East-End Baptist church.

Funeral of Mr. Lawson.

The funeral of Mr. J. A. Lawson took place from the Pine-Street Baptist church Saturday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock. The following gentlemen acted as pall-bearers: Messrs. Phil. Seay, P. M. Frye, John Miller, El W. Ball, W. O. Condrey, D. J. Cole, Thomas Boudar, and William Lee. Captain Frank Cunningham sang "Gate of Life," and Misses Annie and Levie Martin sang "Oh, If I Had the Wings of a Dove." The interment was made in River View cemetery. Rev. J. B. Hutson, D. D., conducted the services.

TWO MEN LYNCHED Cotton and O'Grady Hanged to

a Tree at Emporia, Va.

THE WORK OF AN ANGRY MOB

Negro and White Man Strung Up As Soon As Militia Left.

Gov. **TERRELL** All-
low **BALTIMORE MD.** re-
Ar **March 25 1900**

(Special Dispatch to the Sunday Herald.)

Richmond, Va., March 24.—Walter Cotton, the negro who shot and killed Justice of the Peace John W. Saunders and Constable Joseph Welton, of Greenville county, Thursday when they were trying to arrest him on suspicion of having committed a burglary at Emporia, was lynched today at 12:45 o'clock by an angry mob of Greenville county citizens and others from the neighborhood in North Carolina.

A few minutes after the lynching of Cotton a white man giving his name as Brandt O'Grady, and who was in the cabin with Cotton when the officers were killed, was taken out of jail and lynched. A brother of Constable Welton, who was killed by Cotton, fired two shots into the negro's body. No shots were fired into O'Grady's body.

The lynching was done directly by about 75 citizens, mostly county men from the neighboring section. The people of Emporia were opposed to the outrage, but were powerless to resist the mob of about 700 men. Both victims were strung up in the county courthouse yard to a wild cherry tree. The men who did the lynching wore no disguises, and Judge George P. Barham, who preceded the present Judge Goodwyn, led the mob.

Company B of the Richmond Blues Battalion, left Emporia on a special train an hour and a half before the lynching at the request of Sheriff Lee, who had to be relieved by an assistant. The Sheriff appeared a little while today, but was unable to remain on duty long, and disappeared from the scene. Maj. Sol. Cutchins, who was in charge of the militia, had telegraphed Governor Tyler that if the militia were withdrawn the prisoner would be lynched. Despite this fact, Governor Tyler ordered the militia back, and before they reached Richmond on a ride of less than two hours both prisoners were dangling to a tree in the shadow of the courthouse.

The Governor Censured.

Governor Tyler is being severely censured by citizens and militia alike. The Times will say editorially to-morrow that the State of Virginia is in disgrace and Governor Tyler is responsible for it.

The man giving his name as O'Grady is believed to have been innocent. Cotton stated just before he was lynched

said he called the conference to ascertain the sentiment of the people. Major Cutchins said if the soldiers were there were to be kept at Emporia he would call for more companies. "While I can hold the jail against all the people in Greenville county with the men now here," he said, "I do not wish to have to give an order to shoot on a mob. This I might have to do with only one company here. A larger force would tend to keep off an attack."

The citizens freely expressed themselves. They all stated that they were, as a rule, opposed to lynching, but most of them frankly said the negro Cotton should never be taken out of the county. A vote was taken on this motion. All in favor of sending the troops home and putting a citizens' guard around the jail were asked to hold up their hands. Nearly ever man voted in the affirmative. Sheriff Lee and Judge Goodwyn then signed the order directing Major Cutchins to remove the soldiers. The removal of the soldiers simply meant that Cotton would be lynched. The town rapidly filled with country people determined to end the life of the man of so many acknowledged crimes.

Back in Richmond.

The Blues, returning from Emporia, reached Richmond at 12:55 today on a special train that left Emporia at 11:20. They marched to their armory and were dismissed at 1:15 by Captain Dautry. The experience of the company was something thrilling last night. Major Cutchins said that he did all he could in the matter. He was under orders from the Sheriff, and when that officer requested him to return with his men to Richmond, without imperative orders from the Governor, who is Commander-in-Chief of the State Militia, all he could do was to return.

"The Judge and the Sheriff were two frightened men," said Major Cutchins. "The white man is believed to be of a once prominent German family. He said he lost his money and became a tramp by choice. He refused to tell his real name."

The lynching was in the presence of about 1,500 people. There was no disorder. No one made any resistance. A committee of citizens entered the jail. The deputy in charge made a formal resistance. He simply entered a protest. The people were determined, however, to lynch Cotton, and thought it would be better to execute him in broad daylight, as a lesson to the people who would commit crimes. There was considerable delay in getting the prisoner unchained. He was led out of the prison with a rope about his neck. The man had not a word to say. He was so frightened he could not speak. There was fear that many shots would be fired, and "Don't shoot! Don't shoot!" was yelled by a dozen men.

The negro was dragged through the crowd to a tree between the courthouse and the Bank of Greenville. An active young man climbed up to the first limb. The rope was thrown to him, and he placed the end over the limb and threw it down to the crowd. "Now everybody pull," said someone, and many willing hands lifted the murderer from the ground. There was some cheering, and all was over with Cotton.

Going After O'Grady.

Soon after Cotton was lynched there

Virginia.

The affair has created the most intense excitement, many diverse opinions being expressed, the most conservative element believing that there should at least have been a more thorough investigation by the mob before taking the law into their own hands.

Lynchings - 1900.

Discussions.

1/30 1900
Record.

HOLD UNION SERVICES.

CONGREGATIONS GIVE THANKS.

Resolutions of Protest Against Lynchings Are Adopted at the People's Church—Dr. Henson Talks of the Bible in Schools.

Resolutions protesting against lynchings and asking the president to take some action toward stopping them were adopted during the union Thanksgiving services at the People's church, McVicker's theater. The resolutions were presented by the Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones at the request of the Afro-American Anti-Lynching society. They called attention to the lynching of the negro boy in Denver a few days ago and to the large number of lynchings in the United States during the last twelve months. The president was asked to refer to the matter in his message.

In presenting the resolutions Mr. Jones said it was time that law-loving people spoke to the necessity of stopping a growing evil. He declared that every man, no matter what his crime, was entitled to a trial by jury, and that it was a disgrace to the country that many were not given such a trial. He asked all in favor of the resolutions to stand, and practically all in the congregation arose.

The Rev. Joseph Stolz, Dr. H. W. Thomas, the Rev. Frank Crane, the Rev. W. H. Bachus, the Rev. R. A. White and the Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones participated in the services. A collection was taken for poor women and children. The Rev. Frank Crane delivered the sermon.

Mark Twain on Lynching.

Editor Globe:—As I am against lynching I borrow a few lines from Mark Twain's "A Double Barrelled Detective Story," in which Jack Fairfax remarks:

"If there is anything I do particularly despise it is a lynching mob.

"I've never seen one that had a man in it.

"It has to tally up a hundred against one to pump up pluck enough to tackle a sick tailor.

"It's made up of cowards—and so is the community that breeds it;

"And ninety-nine times out of a hundred the sheriff's another one.

The sheriff that lets a mob take a prisoner away from him is the lowest down coward there is. . . . Lord! the idea of a grown up person being afraid to lynch a mob."

W. C. GILLIN.
New York, Aug. 9.

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CHURCH DENOUNCES LYNCHERS

Union Park Congregational Sends Resolutions to President McKinley.

Union Park Congregational church members adopted the following resolutions at the prayer meeting last night:

"Whereas, Citizens of Colorado after five days' deliberation and with indescribable torture burned a 16-year-old boy alive;

"Whereas, The civil authorities who are charged with the duty of maintaining and executing the laws were so involved in this atrocious crime that there are said to be no administrative officers left to prosecute and punish the offenders; and,

"Whereas, This kind of violence seems to be greatly on the increase in the United States and is a sore menace to law and order and civilization; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we ask the president in his next message to congress to call attention to the fact that during the past ten years nearly 2,000 citizens have been put to death by mobs, and that of the number so lynched fifteen were burned alive with unspeakable barbarity, and we urge the president to recommend to congress legislation which shall secure for every person accused of crime a trial by jury and shall hold criminally liable all persons who constitute mobs to torture, hang or burn alive citizens of the United States.

"Resolved, That a copy of the resolutions be sent to the president of the United States and that all moral and Christian agencies are hereby requested to make public protest against this growing spirit of lynch law and join in an earnest appeal for the supremacy of the law."

The Rev. F. A. Noble is pastor of the church.

HERALD

BALTIMORE, MD.

March 27 1900

CONDEMNED TYLER

Richmond Minister Criticises Virginia's Governor.

BLAME FOR EMPORIA LYNCHING

The Affair Still the Chief Topic of Discussion.

Next Legislature Expected to Pass a New Law That Will Prevent Any Such Occurrences Thereafter—

O'Grady's Record.

(Special Dispatch to the Morning Herald.)

Richmond, Va., March 26.—The double lynching at Emporia on last Saturday continues to be the topic of greatest interest here. Governor Tyler is today being severely criticised for directing the troops to be withdrawn after he had received a telegram from Maj. Sol. Cutchins stating that without military protection there would be a lynching. The Governor's course finds few defenders. His action was denounced from the pulpit of the Second Baptist Church by Prof. S. C. Mitchell, of Richmond College, yesterday.

Dr. Mitchell rehearsed the affair at Emporia, and denounced the whole proceedings as a horrible and brutal murder, disgraceful and outrageous. He said that it was true there were mitigating circumstances. One of them was that the Sheriff was so drunk that he had to be relieved from duty. The military, he declared, had done their full duty, and deserved praise, and he added: "Yes, there are mitigating circumstances, but what about the man who sits in yonder mansion? Are there any mitigating circumstances in his course in this affair?"

"I have the highest regard for the personal character of our Governor. All that I am saying has reference solely to his official capacity, or, rather, to his official incapacity. I confess that I should not have spoken on this subject if I had not been for the pitiable apology that our Executive offers in the papers to us. Silence were better, as silence filled with sadness. But my blood has boiled ever since I read that defense of straw, that tissue of legal sophistries. The reason of every citizen resents any such weak, vacillating and cowardly conduct. That act was criminal incapacity. That act compels the good people of this Commonwealth to condemn his name forever to political oblivion."

The double lynching will probably result in the passage by the Legislature of very stringent laws for the prevention of mob rule and for the punishment of lynchers. Several members have expressed their purpose to advocate the passage of acts that will forever put down lynch law. It is probable an effort will be made to have County Judge Goodwyn, of Greenesville, impeached for his course in the matter. He consented to the removal of the troops when it was known by him that a lynching would follow. Judge Goodwyn threatens to remove Sheriff Lee because he was drunk and unable to attend to his duties.

A telegram from Norfolk received here states that the white man, O'Grady, who was lynched, was in jail at Portsmouth at the time Cotton escaped from there last December. It is said he was an umbrella-mender, and it is thought he furnished the files with which Cotton managed to saw his way out of the jail. Cotton and O'Grady both stated at Emporia that they had never seen each other until they met

in the shanty near the railroad, several miles out of Emporia, the night before the double murder.

Governor Tyler made a statement tonight regarding his action in withdrawing the troops from Emporia, where the double lynching occurred Saturday morning. He says, among other things:

"Major Cutchins had his opinion that trouble would follow. I had my fears and suspicions, but the civil authorities differed with us, and they were the parties responsible, and their people the ones directly affected. I sent a telegram to Major Cutchins, which it was intended that he should show to the Sheriff, and in it I warned the Sheriff that the sole responsibility was on him."

"When I did this I felt sure he would realize his responsibility, and if he felt there was a risk in sending the troops away that he would countermand his order, and that then during the day I could send more troops. How could I have foreseen that it was all a ruse to get the soldiers away? They must have deceived the Judge, who, it seems to me, was faithfully trying to do his duty. Now, if, under the circumstances, I had declared martial law and other good lives had been sacrificed, I would have been very much more criticised, and justly, than for the course I pursued. I had no intimation that the Sheriff was intoxicated, or that he was other than a competent officer. Law and order, of course, must be preserved, but it must be done in an orderly and lawful manner."

Not much interest is being manifested in the proposed constitutional convention. The Democrats will begin next week the election of delegates to the State convention. It may be that at that time there will be instructions given as to this matter. The opponents of the convention feel very much encouraged, and they claim that the movement to change the organic law of the State is losing ground.

W. Y. Mordecai, one of the best known citizens of Henrico county, died at his residence near the city yesterday morning.

A special from Jarratts today says that Rev. J. E. R. Riddick, who recently shot and killed Dr. Temple, in Brunswick county, had a severe spell of the grip several years ago, and both his hearing was destroyed and his mind impaired. In exchanging experiences with a man, he said he was perfectly happy at the thought of dying and would shout for joy until prostrate, when the doctors would scold him. He said his mind was entirely blank, and he could remember nothing except his sermon and Latin textbooks, which he could repeat with perfect ease. He was unbalanced at times, often losing his way on the public highways traveled by him before, and has been known to have two appointments at different churches for the same hour and date.

The proceedings in the Supreme Court today were as follows: Reed vs. the Commonwealth; argued by C. F. McMullan and J. M. Jefferies for the petitioner and the Attorney-General for the Commonwealth and submitted. Southern Railway vs. Glenn's administrator; argued by H. W. Anderson for appellant and continued until tomorrow.

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TIMES.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

JAN 11 1900

DETAILS OF THE LYNCHING

OF THE GINGER, . . . THERE, NEAR RIPLEY, TENN.

Their Bodies Hang Near the Scene of the Crime—The Two Real Murderers Will Be Lynched as Soon as Caught.

Jan. 10.—Excitement over order of yesterday is still citizens of the county and every effort to bring to the worst criminals in Tennessee and Rodgers Ginery, the two are still at large.

Two of the two brothers of the . . . are still hanging to a big gum tree and are directly opposite to that portion of the road in which the crime of yesterday was committed. Hundreds of people viewed the lynched negroes today, many of their own race among the number. The blacks of the Durhamville district have become noticeably quiet and not a protest or a criticism was heard from any one today. The crowd became so enraged that it was all the officers could do to prevent the other members of the Ginery family from sharing the fate of the murderers, thinking perhaps they were accessories to the crime.

DETAILS OF THE LYNCHING.

Last night about 8 o'clock a crowd of armed citizens went to the storehouse where the prisoner, Reuben Ginery, was under guard in Durhamville, and demanded him, while another delegation went to the home of the negro family and secured the other brother, Frank, and carried them to the scene of the killing. A most orderly crowd of citizens were in charge and not a single shot was fired. They informed the negroes that they must pay the penalty of death, and without any resistance whatever they accompanied the crowd to the place of lynching. They refused to make any statement, and without a word were strung aloft. After the execution the crowd placed a placard on them bearing the inscription:

"These bodies must be allowed to hang twenty-four hours." The bodies will probably be taken down tomorrow.

Leavenworth's Disgrace.

Shame and horror can only be felt at such a crime as that committed by the Leavenworth mob last Tuesday when it took a negro prisoner from jail, poured kerosene upon him and burned him at the stake. The victim of the atrocity was charged with a foul crime, but if the mob which deliberately burned him to death was animated by passions any less base or any less peculiar to the races usually identified as savages there is nothing to show it. A craving to inflict and contemplate ghastly suffering and an unrestrained desire to enjoy the excitements of anarchy appear to have been the controlling motives.

The outrage, as the governor of the commonwealth concedes, is "a lasting shame to the great state of Kansas," but its effects are not limited to the disgrace which it thus brings upon a civilized community. A severe blow has been struck at the integrity and

war of the law. What is even worse, the moral effect of the degrading spectacle both upon those who took part in it and upon those who are now compelled to accept such a barbarous crime as a possibility in the modern stage of civilization are incalculable. No number of individual crimes unpunished by the law, could have the numbing effect upon the moral sense of the people that must be exercised by such a criminal orgy as that in which the Leavenworth mob gave its passions full sway.

Gov. Stanley of Kansas points to an apparent need for reform in the Kansas statutes when he argues that had the state laws provided for capital punishment and had the people of Leavenworth thus been persuaded that the full penalty of the law would be inflicted, they might not have committed the outrage. In acknowledgment of its disgrace it would seem to be incumbent upon Kansas to restore the death penalty immediately. But even that measure cannot wipe out the memory of the outrage or mitigate its flagrant character. The first duty resting upon the officials of the state is to insist upon the punishment of the men who gave themselves up to the blackest of passions and now stand convicted of the double offenses of murder and anarchy.

Lynch Law in Colorado.

The hideous affair at Lake Station, Col., where the negro Preston Porter was surrendered by the authorities to a mob of "best citizens," is of course open to condemnation as a violation of law, but in several ways the crime was more than a mere violation of law. Its most revolting feature was its mediaeval barbarity, and its worst effect will be its degrading influence upon society at large. The horrible character of Porter's crime and the fact that Colorado has no death penalty might have been pleaded in extenuation had the mob contented itself simply with the execution of the criminal. Even then the plea would be of doubtful force, since a people who have legislated against the death penalty naturally should be the last to try to enforce it without warrant of law. But the Colorado mob was not content with killing the criminal; it chose to follow the methods of the Boxers and inflict prolonged torture on him. The man was taken from the unresisting sheriff and burned, not by a mob acting under the spur of a present provocation, but deliberately and in accordance with a carefully prearranged programme. Arrangements for the torture were perfected with as much care as a jailer builds a scaffold, and it is unpleasantly significant that none of the onlookers seems to have sickened at the spectacle which followed.

It will be urged by the defenders of the act that it will have a powerful effect in deterring other criminals from repeating Porter's dastardly crime. That is by no means certain. Few criminals like Porter ever expect to be caught. Men of his stamp belong to the irrational class of creatures who rarely reason from cause to effect or plan their present acts with a view to future possible consequences. But even conceding that the scene at Lake Station might have some exemplary effect, how about its effect on society in general? Setting aside the legal phases of the question, the Colorado mob, instead of applying an effective remedial agency for the suppression of crime, has merely followed one criminal

performance with another. It has added to the degrading fact of Porter's crime the intolerable spectacle of an entire community engaged upon the infliction of torture.

The brutalizing effects of a few repetitions of the affair at Lake Station would have an influence which no number of crimes upon the part of individuals could exert.

What is the state of Colorado going to do with its white savages?

Lynchings-1900.

Legal Punishment of Lynchers.

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Damages for a Lynching.

Publicity given to the settlement of one Indiana lynching case would be apt to act as a powerful deterrent on possible future cases in that state and elsewhere. Three years ago a man was lynched at Versailles for horse stealing, a mob dragging him and three others from the county jail. The man's wife came to Chicago and began suit in the United States Circuit court against the sheriff, his bondsmen and forty citizens of Versailles, claiming \$5,000 damages. A compromise was made, and the attorney for the Indiana defendants has paid \$4,000 to the claimant in settlement of the case.

This is one of the most effective moves to discourage lynching that has been reported. The sheriff who realizes that the loss of his prisoner at the hands of a mob is likely to mean that he and his bondsmen will have large damages to pay is likely to discover effective means of opposition that might never have occurred to him otherwise. If to the same influence could be added the chance of heavy damage judgments against the county in which the lynching took place it is probable that the mobs made up of "prominent and influential citizens" would be reduced in number, and would find a divided sentiment on the wisdom and economy of lynching. The fact that the United States court finds it possible to take action on this case is another matter calculated to discourage the practice of hanging men without waiting for a legal inquiry.

Altogether it is to be hoped that the present case will be given wide publicity for the benefit of its useful lesson.

Lynchings - 1900.

Tennessee.

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Rape: Alleged Attacks by Negroes.
SET FIRE TO HIS GIRL VICTIM.

Angry Citizens Pursue a Negro Accused in Georgia.

[By The Associated Press.]

Chattanooga, Tenn., Dec. 17.—Enraged citizens of Cohutta, Ga., a station on the Southern railway near here, are scouring the woods in quest of a negro who assaulted Annie Neal, the 16-year-old daughter of John Neal, a farmer. The negro choked the victim into insensibility, then covered her with leaves and set fire to them. A passerby put out the fire, but the girl is in a critical condition.

Lynchings - 1900

33

33

Rape: Alleged Attacks by Negroes.

Harry Evans' Case Continued—Harry Evans, colored, arrested Tuesday charged with assaulting Freda Guendal, 7 years old, 425 Clark street, appeared before Justice Martin yesterday. The child was reported to be in a serious condition. The case was continued to Nov. 30. The negro was placed under bonds of \$10,000.

1/23 1900

Lynchings - 1900.

Rapes by Whites.

POST DISPATCH

34

ST. LOUIS, MO

September 16 1900

SHOT CHILD RAVISHER**FRENZIED FATHER FIRED LOAD
OF BUCKSHOT INTO HIM.****MAY HAVE SLAIN WRONG MAN.****Of Two Hired Men, Both of Whom
Had Disappeared, He Fired at
First One He Met.**

PANA, Ill., Sept. 15.—Bert Elliott, a prominent farmer residing south of this city, this afternoon shot William Force, who was in the employ of Elliott.

Force and another man, whose name could not be learned, hired to Elliott this morning to assist him in his farm work. Elliott and Force went to a cornfield and in some manner became separated. When Elliott returned to the house his 9-year-old daughter informed him that she had been assaulted by one of the men.

Both men had disappeared.

Elliott seized his shotgun and went on the highway in search of the men. A mile distant he found Force, who, when accosted, protested his innocence, and while doing so Elliott discharged a load of buckshot into his back and side. Elliott then returned to his home.

Force was brought to this city and is in a precarious condition. The other farm hand, and whom Force claims is the guilty man, has not been apprehended up to a late hour tonight.

No arrests have been made, but the episode has caused intense excitement in the neighborhood.

Lynchings—1900.

Side Lights.

HERALL

PICAYUNE.

BALTIMORE, MD

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

March 23 1900

Jan. 20 1900

LYNCHING EXPECTED

Two Men Arrested Charged With a Double Murder.

OFFICERS SHOT IN COLD BLOOD

Horrible Crime by a Negro and White Man Near Emporia.

Shooting Follows the Robbery of
a Store on Wednesday—It Is Ex-
pected That Vengeance
Will Be Swift.

(Special Dispatch to the Morning Herald.)

Petersburg, Va., March 22.—The people of Emporia are aroused by a bold burglary at the residence of J. R. Grizzard yesterday and the brutal murder of two residents today.

John W. Saunders and J. N. Welton, officers of Greensville county, were murdered at Cyphers, near Emporia, today. They were passing along the railroad, when they encountered two tramps, a negro and a white man. The tramps are supposed to have demanded money from Welton and Saunders, and, they showing fight, were shot to death.

One of the men was still alive when found, and was able to give a description of the murderers.

As soon as the tragedy became known the quiet village was thoroughly aroused, and every man in it and those in the county nearby joined in the search for the murderers. Bloodhounds were secured and a thorough search of the county is being made.

The men were arrested tonight and a lynching is expected.

ALABAMA.

PRATTVILLE.

Negro Probably Lynched.

Prattville, Ala., Jan. 19.—Last Wednesday a negro, who a few days before shot Deputy Sheriff John L. Carter, of Autauga county, was arrested near Kingston. A party of Carter's neighbors started to Prattville, the county site, with him. The negro has never reached here, and the members of the party separated and went to their homes. It is stated that the negro was lost, but the presumption is that he was lynched on the road between Kingston and Prattville.